



U.S. Department
of Transportation

**National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration**

DOT HS 808 202

January 1995

Final Report

National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

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1. Report No. DOT HS 808 202	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993		5. Report Date January 10, 1995	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) John M. Boyle, Ph.D.		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 145 E. 32nd Street, 5th Floor New York, New York 10016 212-779-7700		10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)	
		11. Contract or Grant No. DTNH22-92-R-05181	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address US Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research Washington, DC 20590		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Report	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes Paul J. Tremont, Ph.D. was the NHTSA Contracting Officer's Technical Representative for the 1993 Survey.			
16. Abstract <p>This report presents findings from the first, (1991) and second, (1993) surveys on attitudes and behaviors of the general public related to drinking and driving conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The purpose of these periodic surveys is to track change in drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors, and thereby provide data needed to guide programmatic activity directed at the drinking and driving problem. The 1991 and 1993 surveys were administered to a national probability sample of driving age individuals residing in the United States. The surveys provide data on various topics relevant to the drinking and driving problem including: support for taking action to reduce the problem, opinions about current enforcement and penalties, expectations of consequences, intervention behavior, avoidance of drinking and driving, frequency of drinking and driving, and frequency of riding with an impaired driver.</p> <p>The surveys suggest that from 1991 to 1993 changes in drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors are small. The proportion of the public that drives after drinking, and the proportion that has placed themselves at risk by riding with an impaired driver held fairly constant from 1991 to 1993. The public's concern about drinking and driving remains high, although there is a small decline from 1991 to 1993 in the public's view of doing something about the problem. The public supports more severe penalties, and strongly favors the use of sobriety checkpoints.</p> <p>Data from both the 1991 and 1993 surveys are available on magnetic media from NTIS, accession number PB95501755. The report accession number is PB95139622.</p>			
17. Key Words national survey, drinking and driving, alcohol, DUI, DWI, DWI enforcement, penalties, prevention		18. Distribution Statement This document is available to the U.S. public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161	
19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No. of Pages 348	22. Price

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration conducted its second survey of public attitudes and behaviors related to drinking and driving in the summer of 1993. The survey was conducted among a national sample of 3,011 persons aged 16 and older, with an oversample of 999 persons aged 16-29. This survey provides current estimates of the attitudes of drivers, riders and the general driving age public, as they relate to drinking and driving issues.

The 1993 survey found that public concern about drinking and driving is high. More than four out of five respondents (82%) said that drinking and driving by others is a **major threat** to the personal safety of themselves and their families. Nearly nine out ten (87%) said that it is **very important** to do something to reduce drinking and driving. Although a majority (54%) of the public felt that most people who drive after drinking too much are alcoholics or problem drinkers, nearly nine out of ten (89%) agreed that drinking and driving by people who are not alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway problem. Indeed, there was sufficient concern about drinking and driving that nearly three quarters of the public (74%) agreed that people should not be allowed to drive, if they have been drinking any alcohol at all.

Public attitudes were supportive of individual efforts to reduce alcohol impaired driving. The vast majority of the public felt that they should prevent persons from driving whom they see have had too much to drink to drive safely, including strangers (82%), as well as acquaintances (95%), close friends (98%), and family members (97%). Nearly three quarters (73%) of the public believed that most of their friends would be likely to follow their advice, if they asked them not to drive because they had too much to drink to drive safely. Moreover, in the most recent such situation, the majority of those who actually asked a friend not to drive (77%), reported that the friend followed their advice.

In regard to perceptions about the effectiveness of current laws and penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol, 12% of the public believed that current laws and penalties were very effective in reducing drinking and driving, while about a third of the public (35%) said that current laws and penalties are not too effective or not effective at

all. The majority of the public favored increasing enforcement of drinking and driving laws, as well as the severity of penalties for breaking those laws. Six out seven respondents (86%) said that they would like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community increased. Seven out of ten (71%) said that, in their opinion, the penalties given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving law should be increased in severity. The survey also finds broad public support for sobriety checkpoints, with 84% of the public favoring the use of sobriety checkpoints and 63% supporting more frequent use of them.

Moving from general concerns about drinking and driving to direct experience with the problem, the survey finds that three out of ten (30%) persons aged 16 and over reported that they have been in a situation in the past year when they were with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely. Twelve percent of the driving age population reported that they have ridden in the past year with a driver who they thought might have consumed too much to drive safely. A quarter (26%) of the population aged 16 and older have driven within two hours after drinking in the past year. And, approximately six percent of the driving age population report that they have driven a motor vehicle in the past year when they felt they had too much to drink to drive safely.

The survey also provides information on the current exposure of the population to anti-DWI enforcement activities. Less than half of the public (46%) have ever seen a sobriety checkpoint, and only 10% of the driving age public have been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year. Only one in six Americans of driving age (16%) reported that they have ever been stopped by a police officer who thought they may have been in violation of the drinking and driving laws. Three and a half percent of the total population aged 16 and older reported that they have been convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while intoxicated (DWI).

Trends: 1991-1993

Many of the questions for the 1993 survey were drawn from NHTSA's baseline attitude survey in 1991. The methodologies of the two surveys were also generally

equivalent. Consequently, a comparison of the findings of the two surveys permit estimates of changes in the attitudes and behavior of the American public related to drinking and driving between 1991 and 1993. All reported differences between the 1991 and 1993 surveys are statistically significant.

The prevalence of driving after drinking among the general public appeared unchanged between 1991 and 1993. The proportion of the population aged 16-64, who reported driving within two hours of drinking in the past year was essentially unchanged since 1991 (27%-28%). Similarly, the proportion of this population who reported driving in the past year when they felt they might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely remained the same (6%-7%). The proportion of the public age 16-64 who have ridden in a motor vehicle with a driver who they felt had too much to drink has also remained about the same (15%-14%).

Although there has been no significant change between the two surveys in the proportion of the population reporting drinking and driving, there appeared to be some slippage in attitudes supportive of anti-DWI efforts. The proportion of the public, 16-64 years old, who believed that they would be very likely to be stopped by police if they drove after drinking too much appears to have declined slightly (28%-26%). Similarly, the expectation that it was very likely they would be charged, if stopped by police when driving after drinking too much, also seems to have declined slightly (78%-74%). However, the expectation that some form of punishment is very likely, if charged, remained essentially unchanged (80%-79%).

In general, the perceptions of the likely risks associated with driving and drinking -- being stopped, arrested, convicted and punished -- appear to have declined slightly since 1991 among both the general public and those who have driven within two hours of drinking. However, the perception that, if punished, the sanctions imposed would be very severe has increased from 1991 (17%) to 1993 (24%) among the general public age 16-64. Among those age 16-64 who have driven within two hours of drinking, the perception that a first offense punishment would be very severe has also increased from 21% in 1991 to 30% in 1993.

The proportion of the general public age 16-64 who thought that penalties for drinking and driving violations should be made more severe has also increased from 69% to 71%. Among those who have driven within two hours of drinking, the thought that penalties should be made more severe has also increased from 50% in 1991 to 55% in 1993. Also, the public age 16-64 who felt that current penalties should be changed were more likely in 1993 to favor suspension of license (57%-61%) or jail time (18%-22%).

The surveys suggest that from 1991 to 1993 changes in drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors are small. The severity of the problem, in terms of the proportion of the public who drives after drinking, and the proportion who have ridden with an impaired driver, has held fairly constant from 1991 to 1993. The publics' concern about drinking and driving remains high and support for stronger penalties has increased.

I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Background

The prevention of alcohol-impaired driving is one of the top priorities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). More than 17,000 persons died in the United States in 1992 in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Both the Comptroller General of the United States and the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving have concluded that substantially reducing the number of alcohol-related crashes requires change in those areas that are at the heart of the problem -- society's values, attitudes, and behaviors regarding the use and abuse of alcohol.

NHTSA has played a key role in the assault on DUI/DWI by developing, disseminating, and evaluating programs and countermeasures to deter alcohol-impaired driving, and by providing technical assistance and support to communities and institutions that are fighting the problem. The anti-DWI efforts of NHTSA, along with other national and state organizations, have been partially successful. For example, the proportion of alcohol-related fatalities declined from 57% in 1982, to 45% in 1992¹.

Nonetheless, alcohol-related driving remains a major social problem. In order to plan and evaluate programmatic efforts to reduce alcohol-related traffic accidents, NHTSA needs current information on trends in the prevalence and pattern of drinking and driving in the general population and the attitudes and behaviors of the driving age public regarding intervention, avoidance, enforcement, and other factors that bear upon the problem. Current information will help NHTSA develop activities that are responsive to the current problem.

1. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatal Accident Reporting System: 1992.

Purpose of the Survey

A set of baseline information on public attitudes, knowledge and behavior related to drinking and driving was collected in a national telephone survey conducted for NHTSA during the summer of 1991. The survey, "Measure DWI Attitudes," was conducted as a national survey of public attitudes and behaviors toward drinking and driving, and included questions on: driving while impaired, avoidance of drinking and driving, enforcement and intervention activities.

Continued progress in reducing alcohol-related accidents requires continued tracking of factors related to alcohol-impaired driving and its avoidance. This tracking will enable identification of those areas where programmatic activities are most needed, or may be most effective. A second survey of DWI Attitudes and Behaviors (Measure DWI Attitudes II) was conducted in 1993, two years after the baseline survey. The purpose of this survey was to provide NHTSA with updated information on attitudes and behaviors related to drinking and driving, and to begin the tracking of these data by comparing them with the data from the 1991 survey. By comparing information on the current status of the public in these areas with earlier measures, NHTSA can identify:

- 1) Changes in the nature of the problem, which might require revision in anti-DWI strategies;
- 2) Specific areas in which rapid improvement might indicate particularly effective counter-measures;
- 3) Specific areas in which progress has not occurred which may suggest the need for new strategies or counter-measures;
- 4) Subsets of the population where improvement is substantially better than, or substantially worse than the norm, so that resources and strategies can be better targeted by population segments.

The information collected in this survey was designed to assist NHTSA in determining which laws must be strengthened, what areas of public awareness must be increased, what knowledge must be disseminated, what prevailing attitudes and behavior must change, and what types of enforcement will actually decrease driving after drinking. NHTSA's objective in collecting these data is to enable the development of programs appropriate to addressing the problem of drinking and driving.

Study Objectives

The primary objective of this project, "Measure DWI Attitudes II," was to measure the current status (1993) of public attitudes, knowledge, and behavior related to drinking and driving and to identify any areas where changes in attitudes, knowledge, or behavior have occurred since the previous (1991) NHTSA survey on attitudes and behavior toward DWI.

The study examines whether, over time, there have been changes in the nature of the problem, improvement in certain areas but not in others, and improvement in certain groups of drivers but not in others. This information will enable NHTSA to reassess its current program strategies and to develop new ones where necessary.

The survey collected answers to the following questions of primary importance to developing effective programs:

Does the public view drinking and driving as a serious problem?

Whom does the public believe is causing the problem?

When does the public consider it acceptable to drive after drinking alcohol, and when do they consider it unacceptable?

Does the public feel any responsibility to prevent alcohol-impaired driving by others?

What type of reactions would the public expect from their peers if they tried to intervene to prevent alcohol-impaired driving?

Does the public believe there is a risk of being punished if they drive after having too much to drink?

How much alcohol does the public believe it takes to impair driving abilities?

What are the methods for preventing alcohol-impaired driving that are known by the public, and what methods do they use?

What has the public done to avoid alcohol-impaired driving?

What is the public's drinking and driving behavior?

In order to generate national estimates of public attitudes and behavior, data were collected from a nationally representative sample of the driving age population, which also included an oversample of 16-29 year olds because higher rates of alcohol-related crashes are found in this age group. The survey was conducted by telephone, using

procedures comparable to those used in the 1991 survey. A total of 4,010 interviews were completed between August 10 and October 10, 1993. Survey procedures are described in detail in Appendix A (p. 199).

Survey Design and Implementation

The most important elements in the 1993 survey design were:

- 1) Survey population was defined as total non-institutionalized population, age 16 or older, of the United States.
- 2) All 50 states and the District of Columbia were included in the sampling frame.
- 3) The survey was conducted by telephone by professional interviewers from a central telephone research facility with continuous monitoring by an experienced supervisory staff.
- 4) A national probability sample of telephone households was drawn using a Random Digit Dialing sampling procedure.
- 5) One eligible adult was selected in each sampled household, using the "most recent birthday" procedure for systematic selection within household.
- 6) Drinking and driving behaviors, as well as attitudes toward drinking and driving, were assessed for all adults sampled.
- 7) The telephone interview averaged 22 minutes in length.
- 8) A total of 4,010 interviews were completed.
- 9) Younger age groups, which contribute inordinately to the drinking and driving problem, were oversampled compared to their population prevalence. A total of 999 interviews were completed among a national sample of persons age 16 to 29, which supplemented 3,011 interviews completed among a national sample of persons age 16 and older.
- 10) A Spanish language version of the questionnaire was used by bilingual interviewers to minimize language barriers.
- 11) The survey was conducted by professional interviewers, experienced in interviews on sensitive subjects, using SRBI's computer assisted telephone interviewing system.
- 12) The completed data set was weighted to correct for disproportionate sampling, selection biases and non-response bias. These procedures are described in Appendix A of this report.

Data Collection Objectives

The study design, sample and interview questionnaire were constructed to provide unbiased estimates of the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the general population aged 16 and older, as well as the subsets of greatest interest in this population:

- Current drivers;
- Drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking;
- Drivers who have driven impaired; and
- Drivers who have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely, who have avoided driving impaired.

The interview, of course, identified the demographic characteristics of the respondents -- such as age and gender -- associated with different frequencies of drinking and driving. It also identified behavioral characteristics and experiences of the respondents, outside of the drinking and driving situation, which may influence outcomes. These included:

- Usual amount and frequency of alcohol consumption;
- Behavioral indicators of problem drinking; and
- Previous conviction for DUI or DWI.

The survey also explored respondents awareness, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs related to the law, to enforcement, and to sanctions for drinking and driving, including:

- Beliefs about the safe limits for themselves;
- Perceived likelihood of apprehension if drove while over the legal limit;
- Estimated likelihood of conviction, if stopped while over the legal limit; and
- Most probable sanction if convicted.

These measures -- demographic, behavioral, experiential, and attitudinal -- enable a close assessment of the general public's and of the driver subpopulations' attitudes and behaviors regarding the drinking driving problem and approaches to addressing it.

Survey Response

The field interviewing of the survey commenced on August 10, 1993. A total of 3,011 interviews were conducted on a national cross-sectional sample of persons aged 16 and older. In addition, a national oversample of 999 interviews was conducted on persons aged 16-29 years old identified from a separate national probability sample of households. In total, 4010 interviews were completed between August 10 and October 10, 1993, when the field period ended. The average interview length was 22.4 minutes. A copy of the survey questionnaire is presented in Appendix B of this report.

The participation rate for the cross-sectional survey was 70.4%. The participation rate for the young adult oversample was 85.7%.

The final sample was weighted to correct for the oversampling of the younger age groups, other sources of unequal selection probability, and self-selection biases. A description of the weighting procedures is provided in Appendix A of this report.

Report Conventions

The exact wording of survey questions is presented in italics in the report text, and also in the tables. Each table in the Continuity and Change Section (Chapter 6) shows the question number from the 1993 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors, and in parentheses, the number for the corresponding question from the 1991 survey. References to table numbers and pages are provided in parentheses in the text. Percentages of less than 0.05% are indicated by an asterisk (*). Changes in the base upon which percentages are calculated is signaled in the text by bold type.

II. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS AND OPINIONS

One of the primary purposes of the survey was to determine current public attitudes related to drinking and driving. These attitudes included the public's concern about drinking and driving, its beliefs about the nature of the problem, and its attitudes about what should be done about the problem. In addition to these attitudes related to drinking and driving, the survey measured public willingness to personally intervene in drinking and driving situations.

This report is focused upon the attitudes and behaviors of two populations of greatest interest to NHTSA. The first population is the general public, aged 16 and older. The second population is the subset of the general public who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year.

It should be noted, however, that some questions could not be asked appropriately of persons who have not driven in the past year, or who have not consumed alcohol in the past year. For example, the survey includes the question: *"Suppose you had consumed more alcohol than you would prefer to drink before driving. Under what circumstances would you still drive?"* This question could only be asked of respondents who both drive and who consume alcohol, although not necessarily at the same time. Consequently, the base for some questions in the survey was restricted to the population of drivers who drink, rather than the total driving age population.

DWI Problem: Concern and Importance

The vast majority of Americans considered drinking and driving as a major threat to their families. The survey respondents were asked: *"In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family?"* More than four out of five (82%) of the public said that drinking and driving by others is a "major threat" to the personal safety of themselves and their families. Another 15% said that drinking and driving by others is a "minor threat" to themselves and their families. Only 2% of the public did not see drinking and driving as a threat to themselves

or their families, while another 1% were not sure. Indeed, more than two-thirds of drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (70%) agreed that drinking and driving is a major threat to themselves and their families (Table 1, p. 21).

When asked *"How important is it that something be done to reduce drinking and driving?"*, nearly nine out of ten Americans (87%) said that it is "very important" to do something about it. Almost all others (11%) said that it is at least "somewhat important" to do something about drinking and driving. Only 1% of the national sample said that it was "not important" to do something about drinking and driving (Table 2, p. 22).

About three quarters of drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (76%) agreed that it is very important that something be done to reduce drinking and driving.

Public Perceptions of the Nature of the Problem

The majority of Americans (54%) agreed with the statement that *"most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers."* However, only 28% strongly agreed that most alcohol impaired drivers are alcoholics, while 26% somewhat agreed with the statement. A large minority (43%) of the public either somewhat (28%) or strongly disagreed (15%) that most drinking drivers are alcoholics. Indeed, among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year, the majority (57%) disagreed that alcoholics or problem drinkers represent most of those who drive after drinking too much (Table 3, p. 23).

When the question was stated a different way, however, the public perspective on drinking and driving became clearer. Nine out of ten (89%) agreed that *"drinking and driving by people who are not alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway safety problem."* Nearly three quarters of the public (74%) "strongly agreed" that drinking and driving by non-alcoholics is a serious problem (Table 4, p. 24).

The survey suggested that the public may not be certain of the extent to which alcoholics and problem drinkers contribute to the drinking and driving problems, but there was general agreement that drinking and driving by non-alcoholics represents a

serious highway safety problem. A majority (65%) of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year strongly agreed that drinking and driving by non-problem drinkers is a serious problem.

There was sufficient concern about the threat of drinking and driving that about three-quarters of the public (74%) agreed with the statement, either strongly or somewhat, that *"people should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all."* Indeed, a majority of respondents interviewed (54%) "strongly agreed" that individual should not be allowed to drive after consuming any alcohol (Table 5, p. 25).

There were substantial differences in opinions about not permitting driving after any alcohol consumption between respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year and those who have not. The vast majority of respondents who have not driven after drinking in the past year (78%) agreed that driving should not be permitted after any drinking at all. However, respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year were evenly split (49%-51%) on the proposition that driving should not be permitted after any drinking.

Almost all of the public disagreed with the notion that *"people can drive safely after drinking too much alcohol, as long as they drive more carefully than usual."* Nearly nine out ten persons surveyed (86%) strongly disagreed with this statement. Most of the remainder (8%) disagreed with the statement at least somewhat. Only five percent of the public either somewhat (3%) or strongly agreed (2%) that people can drive safely after drinking too much if they are more careful than usual (Table 6, p. 26).

Respondents who have driven after drinking in the past twelve months were somewhat more likely to feel that it is possible to drive safely after drinking too much than the general public. Nonetheless, the vast majority of respondents who drive after drinking agreed that it is not possible to drive safely after drinking too much (90%). Hence, although drinking drivers were divided over whether or not driving should be permitted after any drinking, they generally agreed that respondents who have consumed too much alcohol cannot drive safely, even if they drive more carefully than usual.

Attitudes about Avoidance of DWI

As noted earlier, some questions of interest about drinking and driving could not be asked of the total driving age public. Consequently, only survey respondents who have consumed alcohol in the past year, and who drive, were asked how they thought they would behave if they had too much to drink. *"Suppose you had consumed more alcohol than you ordinarily would prefer to drink before driving. Under what circumstances or conditions would you still drive?"*

The majority (57%) of **drivers who drink** said that, if they had too much to drink, they would not drive in any circumstances under those conditions. A little more than a quarter (27%) said that they would drive after drinking too much only in an emergency. One in ten (9%) said that they would drive if it were the only way home. Only one percent said that they would drive after having too much to drink if they were the most sober (in the group). Among respondents who have driven after drinking, 48% said that they would not drive in any circumstances if they had consumed too much alcohol (Table 7, p. 27).

Respondents were also asked: *"Is walking a safe way for people to get to their destinations, if they have been drinking too much alcohol to drive?"* The public was divided on this issue. About half (52%) either strongly agreed (26%) or somewhat agreed (26%) that walking is a safe option to avoid driving after drinking too much. But almost as many (46%) disagreed either somewhat (23%) or strongly (23%) with the notion that walking is a safe way to avoid driving after drinking too much (Table 8, p. 28).

Attitudes about Intervention

The public was questioned about their attitudes toward preventing other persons from driving when they have had too much to drink safely. In 1991, this question was asked generally about "people I know." Since the likelihood of intervention may vary by the closeness of the relationship, survey respondents in 1993 were asked the question separately for each of four different types of persons: family, close friends,

acquaintances, and strangers.

Virtually everyone agreed with the statement that *"I feel I should prevent family members from driving when I see that they have had too much to drink."* Ninety-seven percent of respondents interviewed said that they agreed they should stop a family member from driving if they see they've had too much to drink. Indeed, 94% agreed strongly. Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking were equally likely (98%) to agree that they should prevent family members from driving when they have had too much to drink (Table 9, p. 29).

There was little difference in the public's perception of its responsibility for preventing close friends, as well as family, from driving after drinking too much. Nearly all (98%) agreed that they should prevent close friends from driving if they've had too much to drink. Ninety-two percent strongly agreed. Another six percent agreed somewhat (Table 10, p. 30).

The perception that there was a responsibility to prevent others from driving when they have had too much to drink was not just limited to family and close friends. Nearly all respondents (95%) agreed that they should stop acquaintances from driving when they see they have had too much to drink. However, the proportion who strongly agreed that they felt they should intervene with acquaintances (80%) -- although still quite high -- was noticeably lower than the proportion who strongly agreed they should prevent family (94%) and close friends (92%) from driving under those circumstances (Table 11, p. 31).

In addition to family, close friends, and acquaintances, a large majority of the public (82%) agreed that they should prevent strangers from driving when they see they have had too much to drink. Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking were less likely to strongly agree that they should prevent strangers from driving impaired (39%) than those who have not driven within two hours of drinking (50%). Nonetheless, almost as many respondents who drive after drinking (79%) as the general public (82%) agreed that they should prevent strangers from driving when they have had too much to drink (Table 12, p. 32).

The survey also asked, in an open ended fashion: *"If you were out with people who you knew had too much to drink to drive safely, what could you do as friend to keep them from driving?"* The most commonly volunteered response (60%) was that they could drive the friend home who had too much to drink. A third (32%) of the sample said that they would take their keys. A quarter (25%) said they would call a taxi or ride service to take them home. About one in six (17%) said they would find someone else to drive them home. Very few suggested that they offer them coffee (less than .5%), have them stay until sober (1%) or have them stay the night (1%) (Table 13, p. 33).

A random subsample of the survey respondents¹ was asked what type of reaction they would expect if they asked a friend not to drive because they thought he/she had too much to drink? *"Would most of your friends be very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to get irritated or angry at you?"* Fifty-four percent said that most of their friends would be either somewhat (21%) or very (33%) unlikely to get irritated or angry at them, if they asked them not to drive under those circumstances (Table 14, p. 34).

Although a majority of the public felt that most of their friends would not get angry if they asked them not to drive, they also felt that most of their friends would be likely to *"tell you they were OK to drive."* Two thirds of respondents asked (67%) either expected that it is very (30%) or somewhat likely (37%) that most of their friends would tell them they were OK to drive under these circumstances (Table 15, p. 35).

Even though the public expected some argument from friends who have had too much to drink, the majority of respondents asked (73%) felt that most of their friends would be likely to *"follow your advice not to drive"* if they asked them (Table 16, p. 36).

1. The national sample of households was fielded as a series of replicate national samples. This permitted us to administer different questions to independent national samples within the total cross-sectional sample of 3,000 households. The first national sample of 1,000 households were asked what they thought most of their friends would do if they tried to stop them from driving (hypothetically), while subsequent replicate samples were asked what had actually happened in such situations.

The Role of Hosts in Avoiding Impaired Driving

The public was also asked how they saw their responsibilities as host to avoid drinking and driving by guests.

First, the survey respondents were asked: *"If you were to host a social event where alcoholic beverages were to be served, what could you do ahead of time to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely?"* A third (32%) said that they could serve less alcohol or limit the drinks. Twenty two percent said that they could designate drivers. About an equal number (21%) said that they could serve non-alcoholic drinks. A fairly substantial number (16%) suggested that they could collect keys. Indeed, more suggested collecting keys than serving food as a way to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely (12%). About an equal number (12%) suggested providing sleeping accommodations. Fewer volunteered that they could drive guests home (9%), limit serving hours (6%), or offer coffee (1%). One in ten (10%) was not sure what they could do as a host to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely. However, only 3% said that there was nothing they could do as a host of a social event to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely (Table 17, p. 37).

In addition to preventing guests from drinking too much, respondents were asked what they could do as a host if guests had too much to drink. Specifically, they were asked: *"If you had guests who drank too much to drive safely, what could you do as a host to keep them from driving?"* The most commonly volunteered response was to have the guest spend the night (41%). About a third said they could personally drive them home (34%), take their keys (34%) or have someone else drive them home (33%). Somewhat fewer (27%) suggested that they could call a taxi or ride service to take the guest home. Very few respondents said that they were not sure what they could do (2%) or there was nothing they could do (1%) to keep a guest who had too much to drink from driving (Table 18, p. 38).

Should There be a Legal Limit Based on Number of Drinks

The full sample of the driving age public was asked: *"Do you think there should be a legal limit to the number of alcoholic drinks that a person can have before driving?"* The vast majority (72%) said that there should be legal limits to the number of drinks consumed before driving. A majority (55%) who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year also agreed there should be a legal limit on the number of drinks consumed before driving, while 42% said there should not be a legal limit to the number of drinks a person can have before driving (Table 19, p. 39).

In total, a quarter of the driving age public (25%) said that they did not think there should be a legal limit to the number of alcoholic drinks that a person can consume before driving. These individuals were asked: *"Why do you think there should not be a legal limit on the number of drinks allowed before driving?"* Only a third (34%) of respondents who did not favor a legal limit objected on grounds of law or enforcement -- because of the difficulty of enforcement (19%), it should be a personal responsibility (10%), or its effect on civil liberties (7%) (Table 20, p. 40).

Most respondents who objected to a legal limit on the number of drinks (57%) did so because they believe the effects depend on the individual (43%), and particularly on body weight (17%). In other words, they did not object to a legal limit; they only object to one based on number of drinks (Table 20, p. 40).

Nearly one out of ten (9%) who objected to a legal limit on the number of drinks did so because they felt that any amount is too much.

Respondents who felt that there **should be a legal limit on the number of drinks before driving** were asked: *"What do you think the legal limit should be for the number of (drinks) a person can drink within two hours before driving?"* This question was asked separately for: (1) 12-ounce beers; (2) 5-ounce glasses of wine; and (3) 1-ounce shots of hard liquor or mixed drinks.

On average, the public felt that 2.2 beers (Median=2.0) should be the legal limit within two hours of driving. On average, the public felt that 2.1 glasses of wine (Median=2.0) should be the legal limit within two hours of driving. Finally, the public felt

that 1.5 shots of hard liquor or mixed drinks on average (Median=1.0) should be the legal limit within two hours of driving (Table 21, p. 41).

Among respondents who felt that there should be a legal limit, those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year tended to set a higher limit for the number of drinks than those who have not. Respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year said, on average, that the legal limit should be 3.0 beers, 2.8 glasses of wine, and 2.2 one ounce shots of hard liquor. Respondents who have not driven within two hours of drinking in the past year would set the legal limit, on average, at 2.3 beers, 2.1 glasses of wine, and 1.5 shots of liquor.

Opinions about Current Enforcement and Penalties

The public was asked: *"In your opinion, how effective are current laws and penalties at reducing drinking and driving?"* Only 12% of respondents felt current laws and penalties were "very effective" in reducing drinking and driving. Half (51%) felt that current laws were "somewhat effective." More than a third (35%) said that current laws and penalties were either "not too effective" (28%) or "not at all effective" (7%) (Table 22, p. 42).

Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking differ little from the general public in the perceptions of the effectiveness of current laws and penalties in reducing drinking and driving. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, 15% felt that current laws and penalties are "very effective" and 56% felt that they are "somewhat effective," while 27% of drinking drivers felt that current laws are not too effective or not effective at all.

The survey respondents were also asked: *"How would you rate the enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community?"* Although a majority of the public believed that current drinking and driving laws are effective, a substantial portion of the public (43%) said that the current level of enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community is too little. Only a handful of the public (4%) felt that the current level of enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community is too much. A plurality

(49%) said that the current level of enforcement is about right (Table 23, p. 43).

Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year appeared somewhat more satisfied with current levels of enforcement than those who have not. Fifty-seven percent of drinking drivers said that the current level of enforcement is "about right" compared to 50% of those who have not driven after drinking in the past year. By contrast, 44% of respondents who are not drinking drivers said that current enforcement is "too little" compared to 33% of drinking drivers.

When the question is phrased differently, however, the vast majority of the public said that they would like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community increased. When asked: *"Would you like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community increased or decreased?"*, six out seven respondents said that they would like to see it increased. Forty four percent would like to see enforcement "increased a lot," while 42% would like to see it "increased somewhat." By contrast, only 5% of the public said that they would like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community decreased somewhat (4%) or a lot (1%).

A majority of drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (78%) agreed that they would like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community increased. However, they were more likely than the general public to want enforcement increased somewhat (54%), rather than a lot (24%) (Table 24, p. 44).

Sobriety Checkpoints

The national sample of the driving age public was asked: *"Have you ever seen a sobriety checkpoint, where drivers are stopped briefly by police to check for alcohol-impaired driving?"* About half (46%) of the survey respondents recalled seeing a sobriety checkpoint. Only slightly more than half of those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year recalled ever seeing a sobriety checkpoint (Table 25, p. 45).

Respondents who **have seen a sobriety checkpoint** were asked: *"Have you been through a sobriety checkpoint in the last 12 months?"* Only one in five (21%) who have ever seen a sobriety checkpoint reported that they have been through one in the

past year. This represents 10% of the general public aged 16 and older, who have been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year (Table 26, p. 46).

Respondents who **have been through a sobriety checkpoint in the past year** were asked: *"How many times have you been through a checkpoint in the last 12 months?"* Most (57%) report only one experience with a sobriety checkpoint in the past year. A substantial minority (30%) reported being through a checkpoint 2-3 times in the past year. Only one in ten reports 4-5 (5%) or six or more (5%) experiences with sobriety checkpoints in the past year. In total, respondents who have encountered any sobriety checkpoints reported an average of 2.5 experiences in the past year (Table 27, p. 47).

Regardless of whether they had ever seen one, everyone was asked: *"To the best of your knowledge, are sobriety checkpoints being conducted in your area?"* Less than half of the public (46%) were aware of sobriety checkpoints being conducted in their area. Nearly as many (40%) said that, to the best of their knowledge, sobriety checkpoints are not being conducted in their area. A substantial proportion (14%), however, were not sure whether sobriety checkpoints are used in their community (Table 28, p. 48).

There were only limited differences between the general public and drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in their awareness of checkpoints. About half of drinking drivers (53%), as well as the general public (46%), report that sobriety checkpoints were being conducted in their community. Similarly, about the same proportion of the general public (40%) and drinking drivers (37%) say that checkpoints are not being conducted in their communities.

The total sample, regardless of their previous experience with checkpoints, was asked: *"Do you favor the use of sobriety checkpoints?"* The vast majority of survey respondents (84%) said that they favor the use of sobriety checkpoints. Only 13% said that they don't favor these checkpoints. And, 3% of the public was not sure whether or not they favor sobriety checkpoints (Table 29, p. 49).

A substantial majority (71%) of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year also favored the use of sobriety checkpoints. However, the

proportion of drinking drivers who did not favor checkpoints (26%) was about twice the size of the proportion of the general public who did not favor checkpoints (13%).

Moreover, the public favored increasing the use of these checkpoints. All survey respondents were asked: *"Do you think sobriety checkpoints should be used more frequently, less frequently or about the same as now?"* A majority of the public (63%) said that they should be used more frequently. A quarter (24%) said that they should be used about the same as now. Less than one in ten (9%) said that sobriety checkpoints should be used less frequently than they are now (Table 30, p. 50).

Nearly half of drinking drivers (47%) also felt that sobriety checkpoints should be used more frequently than they are now. Twenty-eight percent said that they should be used about the same as now. Only one in five drinking drivers (20%) said that they felt sobriety checkpoints should be used less frequently than they are now. However, this is twice the rate (9%) found in the general public.

Opinions on Appropriate Penalties

The survey respondents were also asked how they felt about the penalties given to respondents who violate drinking and driving laws. *"In your opinion, should the penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws be made much more severe, somewhat more severe, somewhat less severe, much less severe or stay about the same?"* As noted earlier, the public favored increased enforcement of the drinking and driving laws. The survey also found that the public favored increasing the severity of the penalties given to those convicted of violating the laws.

Seven out of ten (71%) respondents in the national sample said that, in their opinion, the penalties given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws should be increased in severity. Respondents who favored increasing the severity were split between respondents who felt the penalties should be much more severe (38%) and somewhat more severe (33%). About one in five (22%) felt that the penalties should stay the same as they are now. Only a very few respondents felt that the penalties should be either somewhat less severe (2%) or much less severe (1%) than they are now

(Table 31, p. 51).

A majority of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (55%) also felt that penalties given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws should be more severe. However, there was a substantial difference between the proportions of drinking drivers who favored "much more severe" sanctions (20%) and the proportion of the general public (38%) who did so. Relatively few drinking drivers favored reducing the penalties for drinking and driving (6%). The difference lies in the greater proportion of drinking drivers who felt that penalties should stay the same (35%), compared to the proportion of the general public who felt this way (22%).

Respondents who **felt that current penalties should be made more or less severe** were asked: *"What do you think the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol, if it is the first time the driver has been convicted of that offense?"* A majority of respondents who favored changing the current penalties (60%) felt that the appropriate penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol, for a first offense, would be suspending or revoking the driver's license. A fine (40%) was the second most popular penalty for a drinking and driving, if it was a first offense. And, 21% of the public felt that jail time would be an appropriate penalty for a first time offender (Table 32, p. 52).

There was relatively little difference in the penalties viewed as appropriate for a first offense between drinking drivers and the general population. A majority (56%) of drinking drivers who favored different penalties felt that the appropriate penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol, for a first time conviction, would be suspension or revocation of the driver's license. A fine (41%) was the second most popular penalty for a first time drinking and driving offense. And, 15% of drinking drivers felt that jail time would be an appropriate penalty, even for a first time offender. The order of preference for penalties was the same for drinking drivers as it was for the general public, although slightly more drinking drivers favored fines, and somewhat fewer favored jail time for a first offense.

The survey found that the public favors more severe penalties for repeat offenders under the drinking and driving laws. When asked: *"What do you think the penalty should*

be for persons who have been previously convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol?", suspension or revocation of license (61%) was still the most often volunteered answer. However, the proportion who suggested a fine for penalty dropped from 40% for first offense, to 32% for a repeat offender. Similarly, the proportion who felt jail time was appropriate increased from 21% for a first offense to 49% for subsequent convictions (Table 33, p. 53).

Once again, there were relatively small differences in the penalties viewed as appropriate for repeat offenders of drinking and driving laws between drinking drivers and the general population. A majority (61%) of drinking drivers who favored stiffer penalties felt that the appropriate penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol, for people with a previous driving under the influence conviction, would be suspension or revocation of the driver's license. Jail time (43%) was the second most popular penalty for drinking and driving, if there were prior convictions. And 37% of these drinking drivers felt that a fine would be an appropriate penalty, even for repeated convictions of the drinking and driving laws. Compared to the general public, somewhat more drinking drivers favored fines, and somewhat fewer favored jail time for a repeated offense. Moreover, the order of preference was the same as found among the general public.

TABLE 1
DRINKING AND DRIVING AS A THREAT TO SAFETY

(Base: All respondents)

Q40. In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family?

	Unweighted N		Major Threat	Minor Threat	Not a Threat	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	82	15	2	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	70	26	2	1
No	(1553)	%	84	13	3	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	83	15	2	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	71	26	1	1

TABLE 2
IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q41. How important is it that something be done to reduce drinking and driving?

	Unweighted N		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	87	11	1	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	76	22	2	*
No	(1553)	%	90	9	1	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	87	12	1	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	74	23	2	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 3
PROBLEM DRINKERS AS A SOURCE OF DWI

(Base: All respondents)

Q3. Most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	28	26	28	15	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	15	26	36	21	2
No	(1553)	%	23	28	33	14	2
TOTAL (16-64)							
1993	(3624)	%	25	27	31	15	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(1057)	%	15	25	36	22	2

TABLE 4
DRINKING AND DRIVING BY NON-ALCOHOLICS AS A
SERIOUS HIGHWAY SAFETY PROBLEM

(Base: All respondents)

Q4. Drinking and driving by people who are not alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway safety problem?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	74	15	5	5	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	65	23	6	4	1
No	(1553)	%	78	13	4	4	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	74	16	4	4	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	65	24	5	5	1

TABLE 5
NO DRIVING AFTER CONSUMING ANY ALCOHOL

(Base: All respondents)

Q5. People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	54	20	16	10	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	26	24	29	21	*
No	(1553)	%	55	23	16	6	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	53	20	16	10	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	25	24	29	22	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 6

CAN DRIVE SAFELY AFTER CONSUMING TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: All respondents)

Q6. People can drive safely after drinking too much alcohol as long as they drive more carefully than usual?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	2	3	8	86	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	3	6	13	77	*
No	(1553)	%	1	3	7	89	*
TOTAL (16-64)							
1993	(3624)	%	2	4	8	86	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(1057)	%	2	6	14	77	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 7
CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH DRINKING AND DRIVING IS ACCEPTABLE

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)

Q27. Suppose you had consumed more alcohol than you ordinarily would prefer to
drink before driving. Under what circumstances would you still drive?

	Unweighted N		Emergency Only	Most Sober	Only Way Home	Other	None	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683) %		27	1	9	4	57	4
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING								
Yes	(1116) %		28	2	15	6	48	5
No	(1553) %		26	1	5	2	64	3
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2278) %		27	2	9	4	58	4
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057) %		27	2	13	6	48	5

TABLE 8
WALKING AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: All respondents)

Q11. Walking is a safe way for people to get to their destinations if they have been drinking too much alcohol to drive. Do you...?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	26	26	23	23	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	23	31	27	18	1
No	(1553)	%	23	28	24	24	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	24	28	24	23	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	22	32	28	17	1

TABLE 9
PREVENTING FAMILY MEMBERS FROM DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q7. I feel I should prevent family member from driving when I see they have had too much to drink. Do you...?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	94	3	1	2	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	93	5	1	1	*
No	(1553)	%	96	2	*	2	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	95	3	*	2	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	93	5	1	1	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 10

PREVENTING CLOSE FRIENDS FROM DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q8. I feel I should prevent close friends from driving when I see they have had too much to drink. Do you...?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	92	6	*	2	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	88	10	1	1	*
No	(1553)	%	94	4	*	1	--
TOTAL (16-64)							
1993	(3624)	%	93	5	*	1	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(1057)	%	88	10	1	1	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 11

PREVENTING ACQUAINTANCES FROM DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q9. I feel I should prevent acquaintances from driving when I see they had too much to drink. Do you...?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	80	15	2	2	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	72	24	2	2	*
No	(1553)	%	81	15	1	2	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	80	16	2	2	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	71	24	2	2	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 12
PREVENTING STRANGERS FROM DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q10. I feel I should prevent strangers from driving when I see they have had too much to drink. Do you...?

	Unweighted N		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	50	32	9	5	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	39	40	13	5	3
No	(1553)	%	50	36	8	4	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	50	35	9	4	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	38	41	14	5	2

TABLE 13

KEEPING FRIENDS WHO HAVE HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK FROM DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q35. If you were out with people who you knew had too much to drink to drive safely, what could you do as a friend to keep them from driving?

		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	Unweighted N	TOTAL (4010)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
Someone Else Drive		17	15	18
Take a Taxi		25	28	27
Drive Them Home		60	61	64
Take Their Keys		32	33	33
Talk To Them		4	6	3
Call the Police		1	1	1
Spend the Night		1	1	1
Stay Until Sober		1	1	1
Disable Their Car		*	1	*
Offer Them Coffee		*	*	*
Physically Detain Them		1	1	*
Other		6	7	5
Nothing		1	1	1
Not Sure		3	2	2

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 14
LIKELIHOOD OF FRIENDS GETTING ANGRY

(Base: All respondents)*

Q36. Would most of your friends be very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to..."Get irritated or angry at you?"

	Unweighted N		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(1039)	%	13	26	21	33	6
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(274)	%	9	31	27	30	2
No	(417)	%	9	23	25	36	6
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(895)	%	11	27	23	34	5
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(252)	%	8	34	26	29	3

* A split sample was asked this question.

TABLE 15

LIKELIHOOD OF FRIENDS SAYING THEY ARE OK TO DRIVE

(Base: All respondents)*

Q37. Would most of your friends be very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to... "Tell you that they are ok to drive?"

	Unweighted N		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(1039)	%	30	37	9	17	7
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(274)	%	31	43	10	11	5
No	(417)	%	27	39	11	18	6
TOTAL (16-64)							
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(252)	%	30	45	10	12	3

* A split sample was asked this question.

TABLE 16
LIKELIHOOD OF FRIENDS LISTENING TO ADVICE

(Base: All respondents)*

Q38. Would most of your friends be very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely, to... "Follow your advice not to drive?"

	Unweighted N		Very Likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(1039)	%	40	33	11	10	5
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(274)	%	38	37	13	8	4
No	(417)	%	45	33	11	7	5
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(979)	%	41	34	12	9	4
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(252)	%	37	38	15	7	3

* A split sample was asked this question.

TABLE 17

WHAT TO DO AS A HOST TO PREVENT GUESTS FROM DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q33. If you were to host a social event where alcoholic beverages were to be served, what could you do ahead of time to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely? Anything else?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL (4010)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
	%	%	%
Serve Food	12	18	13
Non-Alcoholic Drinks	21	16	16
Serve Less Alcohol	32	30	37
Designate Drivers	22	23	25
Collect Keys	16	16	21
Place to Sleep	12	15	14
Drive Them Home	9	8	8
Limit Serving Hours	6	6	7
Call A Cab	3	4	3
Offer Them Coffee	1	2	2
Monitor Their Drinking	2	3	2
Warn Them	2	2	2
Other	6	8	5
Nothing	3	4	2
Not Sure	10	10	8

TABLE 18

HOW TO PREVENT GUESTS WHO DRANK TOO MUCH FROM DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q34. If you had guests who too much to drink to drive safely, what could you do as a host to keep them from driving?

Unweighted N	TOTAL (4010)	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK	
		YES (1116)	NO (1553)
	%	%	%
Someone Else Drive	33	36	33
Take a Taxi	27	28	28
Drive Them Home	34	35	35
Spend the Night	41	44	44
Take Their Keys	34	33	37
Talk To Them	2	3	2
Call the Police	1	1	1
Stay Until Sober	1	1	2
Disable Their Car	*	1	*
Offer Them Coffee	2	3	2
Physically Detain Them	1	1	1
Other	5	5	4
Nothing	1	1	1
Not Sure	2	1	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 19

LEGAL LIMIT TO THE NUMBER OF DRINKS BEFORE DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q55a. Do you think there should be a legal limit to the number of alcoholic drinks that a person can have before driving?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	72	25	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	55	42	3
No	(1553)	%	73	25	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	71	26	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	55	42	2

TABLE 20

WHY THERE SHOULD NOT BE A LEGAL LIMIT TO
THE NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED BEFORE DRIVING

(Base: Respondents who think there should NOT be a drink number limit)

Q55b. Why do you think there should not be a legal limit on the number of
drinks allowed before driving?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	Total (1103)	YES (484)	NO (410)
	%	%	%
Each Person Different	43	46	44
Depends on Size	17	20	16
Food Intake	2	2	2
Metabolisms vary	4	5	4
Depends on Gender	1	1	2
Time Between Drinks	3	3	3
Other Effects	1	1	1
Indiv. Responsibility	10	9	10
Freedom of Choice	7	8	7
Can't Enforce	19	21	17
BAC is More Valid	6	8	6
Difficult to Set	3	4	3
Any is Too Much	9	3	11
Alcohol Content Varies	4	4	5
Pressure on Server	1	2	1
Not Sure	4	1	2

TABLE 21
LEGAL LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BEFORE DRIVING

(Base: Respondents who think there should be a legal limit
on the number of alcoholic drinks)

Q55c. What do you think the legal limit should be for the number of A. 12-ounce beers;
B. 5-ounce glasses of wine; C. 1-ounce shots of hard liquor or mixed drinks a
person can drink within two hours before driving?

	--A-- (BEER) DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK			--B-- (WINE) DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK			--C-- (Liquor) DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL (2907)	YES (632)	NO (1143)	TOTAL (2907)	YES (632)	NO (1143)	TOTAL (2907)	YES (632)	NO (1143)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unweighted N									
Less than one	10	2	8	11	2	8	17	4	14
one	18	7	16	21	11	20	32	23	35
two	30	29	34	30	29	36	27	37	32
three	16	25	18	14	22	15	9	16	8
four	8	15	8	7	14	6	3	8	2
five	3	5	2	2	4	2	1	1	1
six	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	*
seven or more	1	2	1	1	2	1	*	*	--
Not Sure	11	11	10	13	15	11	10	9	8
Median	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Mean	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.5
S.D.	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1
S.E.	--	.1	.1	--	.1	--	-	.1	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 22
EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT LAWS AT REDUCING DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q56. In your opinion, how effective are current laws and penalties at reducing drinking and driving? Would you say that they are...?

	Unweighted N		Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Too Effective	Not at all Effective	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	12	51	28	7	2
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	15	56	22	5	1
No	(1553)	%	10	53	28	7	1
TOTAL (16-64)							
1993	(3624)	%	11	53	28	7	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(1057)	%	16	56	23	5	1

TABLE 23

RATE THE LEVEL OF DRINKING AND DRIVING LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Base: All respondents)

Q50. How would you rate the enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community?
Would you say that the level of enforcement is...

	Unweighted N		Too Much	Too Little	About Right	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	4	43	49	5
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	5	33	57	5
No	(1553)	%	2	44	50	4
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	4	43	49	4
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	6	32	57	4

TABLE 24

DESIRED LEVEL OF ENFORCEMENT OF DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: All respondents)

Q51. Would you like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community...

	Unweighted N		Increased a Lot	Increased Somewhat	Decreased Somewhat	Decreased a Lot	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	44	42	4	1	8
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	24	54	9	1	11
No	(1553)	%	43	45	3	1	7
TOTAL (16-64)							
1993	(3624)	%	44	43	5	1	7
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)							
1993	(1057)	%	24	54	9	1	11

TABLE 25

EVER SEEN A SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT

(Base: All Respondents)

Q57a. Have you ever seen a sobriety checkpoint--where drivers are stopped briefly by police to check for alcohol-impaired driving?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	46	53	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	56	43	1
No	(1553)	%	46	53	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	50	50	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	58	41	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 26

BEEN THROUGH A SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT
IN PAST YEAR

(Base: Have seen a sobriety checkpoint)

Q57b. Have you been through a sobriety checkpoint in the last 12 months?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(1987)	%	21	79	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(665)	%	26	74	*
No	(762)	%	23	77	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(1887)	%	22	78	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(639)	%	26	73	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 27
NUMBER OF TIMES BEEN THROUGH A SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT
IN PAST YEAR

(Base: Have been through a sobriety checkpoint)

Q57c. How many times have you been through a checkpoint in the last 12 months?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK*		
		TOTAL (457)	YES (183)	NO (184)
		%	%	%
1		57	55	56
2-3		30	33	33
4-5		5	7	3
6 or More		5	4	7
Not Sure		2	2	1
Median		1.0	1.0	1.0
Mean		2.5	2.9	2.3
S.D.		5.7	7.4	4.3
S.E.		.3	.6	.3

* This category only includes those respondents who have driven a motor vehicle in the past year and who have consumed alcohol in the past year.

TABLE 28

SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS IN YOUR AREA

(Base: All Respondents)

Q58. To the best of your knowledge, are sobriety checkpoints being conducted in your area?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	46	40	14
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	53	37	10
No	(1553)	%	47	41	12
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	47	40	13
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	54	36	9

TABLE 29

FAVOR SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS

(Base: All Respondents)

Q59. Do you favor the use of sobriety checkpoints?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	84	13	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	71	26	4
No	(1553)	%	86	12	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	83	14	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	69	27	4

TABLE 30

SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS

(Base: All Respondents)

Q60. Do you think sobriety checkpoints should be used...?

	Unweighted N		More Frequently	About Same	Less Frequently	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	63	24	9	5
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	47	28	20	5
No	(1553)	%	64	25	7	4
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	64	23	10	3
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	46	29	21	4

TABLE 31
SEVERITY OF PENALTIES FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING VIOLATORS

(Base: All respondents)

Q52a. In your opinion, should the penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws be...

	Unweighted N		Much More Severe	Somewhat More Severe	Somewhat Less Severe	Much Less Severe	Stay The Same	No Penalty	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	38	33	2	1	22	*	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING									
Yes	(1116)	%	20	35	5	1	35	*	3
No	(1553)	%	37	36	2	1	22	*	3
TOTAL (16-64)									
1993	(3624)	%	37	34	3	1	23	*	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)									
1993	(1057)	%	20	35	6	2	35	*	3

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 32

PENALTIES FOR FIRST TIME OFFENDERS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: Penalties should be more severe or less severe)

Q52b. What do you think the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol if it is the first time the driver has been convicted of that offense?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK	
		TOTAL (3098) %	YES (727) % NO (1221) %
Suspend License		60	56 61
A Fine		40	41 37
Jail Time		21	15 22
Points on License		1	2 2
AA/Rehab Program		10	10 11
Public Service		8	10 8
Films on DWI		9	11 10
Impoundment of Vehicle		1	* 1
Forfeiture of Vehicle		1	1 1
Suspend Vehicle Registration		*	* *
\$500 Fine		4	5 5
\$1000 Fine		4	5 4
Under \$500 Fine		4	6 3
\$501-\$1000 Fine		2	2 2
\$1000-\$5000 Fine		1	2 1
Probation		3	4 3

TABLE 33

PENALTIES FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OFFENDERS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: Penalties should be more severe or less severe)

Q52c. What do you think the penalty should be for persons who have been previously convicted for driving under the influence of alcohol?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (3098) %	YES (727) %	NO (1221) %
Suspend License		61	61	63
A Fine		32	37	33
Jail Time		49	43	52
Points on License		*	*	1
AA/Rehab Program		12	12	12
Public Service		7	10	8
Films on DWI		3	3	4
Impoundment of Vehicle		1	1	1
Forfeiture of Vehicle		2	2	2
Suspend Vehicle Registration		1	2	1
\$500 Fine		2	2	2
\$1000 Fine		3	2	2
\$5000 Fine		1	1	1
\$501-\$1000 Fine		1	1	1
\$1000-\$5000 Fine		3	3	2
Over \$5000 Fine		1	2	2
Probation		1	1	1
Other		4	6	4
Not sure		5	4	3

III. SPECIFIC EXPECTATIONS ABOUT DUI/DWI

The likelihood that a specific individual will drive after having too much to drink is assumed to be affected by his beliefs and expectations related to drinking and driving. One such element is the amount of alcohol that drivers believe to be a safe limit to drive. Another element is their perceptions of the likelihood of apprehension and punishment, if they drink and drive. A final related issue is the perception of the severity of sanctions for violating drinking and driving laws. These perceptions of risks and consequences are expected to affect the probability that individuals will drink and drive.

Drinkers' Estimates of their Safe Capacity

The national sample of persons **who drive and who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year** was asked *"About how many (alcoholic beverages) could you drink in two hours before it would have any effect on your driving skills?"* The amount of alcohol was to be gauged in terms of the number of drinks of the alcoholic beverage that the respondent usually drank.

About one in five reported that they could only consume one drink (18%), or less than one drink (3%), in two hours before it would have any effect on their driving skills. Another quarter (26%) said that they could consume two alcoholic drinks in two hours before it would affect their driving skills. Another thirty percent said that it would take three (17%) or four (13%) drinks to affect their driving skills. However, nearly a quarter (24%) of drivers who drink estimated that it would take five or more drinks to affect their skills. Indeed, one out of seven drivers who drink (15%) said that it would take seven or more drinks in two hours before their driving skills would be affected. The average estimated number of drinks required to affect driving skills was 2.8, however, the median was 2.0 (Table 34, p. 60).

The national sample of persons who drive and who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year were also asked a related, but different question about their perception of what they could drink and drive safely. Specifically, they were asked:

"How many (alcoholic beverages) could you drink in two hours before it would become too dangerous to drive?" The amount of alcohol in this question was also to be gauged in terms of the number of drinks of the alcoholic beverage that the respondent usually drank (Table 35, p. 61).

A relatively small number of drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (12%) reported that they could only consume one drink (10%) or less than one drink (2%) in two hours before it would become too dangerous to drive. This is about half the proportion who felt that a single drink would have any affect on their driving skills (21%). Another 18% said that they could consume two drinks in two hours before it would become too dangerous to drive. This is also substantially less than the proportion of drivers who felt that two drinks would effect their driving skills (26%). In total, 30% of drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year felt that they could only consume two drinks or fewer before it became too dangerous to drive.

Three out of ten drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (31%) felt that they could consume three (17%) or four (14%) drinks in two hours before it would become too dangerous to drive. This was approximately the same proportion who felt that they could consume three or four drinks before their driving skills were affected.

However, three out of ten drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (29%) felt that they could consume five (8%), six (9%) or seven or more (12%) drinks in a two hour period before it would become too dangerous to drive. This was a substantially larger proportion than those who felt that their driving skills would be affected after five or more drinks (11%). In addition, one out of ten drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (11%) said that they don't know how many drinks they could have before it would be too dangerous to drive. The average estimated number of drinks required before it became too dangerous to drive was 4.0 drinks, compared to an estimated 2.8 drinks required to affect driving skills (Table 36, p. 62).

In order to see how they compare their estimates of their own safe limits of drinking to that of others, persons who drive and who have consumed alcohol in the past year were asked: *"Compared to most people, does it take more alcohol or less*

alcohol to affect your ability to drive safely, or is it about the same as most people?" Nearly a third (30%) felt that it takes less alcohol to affect them than others. By contrast, only 13% felt that it takes more alcohol to affect them than other people. A plurality (45%) felt that the impact of alcohol on their ability to drive safely was about the same as most people (Table 37, p. 63).

Non-Drinkers Estimates of Safe Limits on Number of Drinks

In addition, to asking drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year how much they felt they can drink and drive safely, the survey asked the rest of the national sample (i.e., **respondents who had either not driven or had not consumed alcohol in the past year**) *"How many (alcoholic beverages) can most people drink in two hours before it becomes too dangerous to drive?"* The question was asked separately for beer, wine and liquor, since non-drinking respondents do not have a usual alcoholic beverage.

The survey found that, on average, **non-drinkers/non-drivers** estimated that most people can drink 2.8 twelve ounce beers in a two hour period before it becomes too dangerous for them to drive. They estimated that most people can drink 2.5 glasses of wine in a two hour period before it becomes too dangerous for them to drive. However, they estimated that most people can drink only 1.9 mixed drinks in a two hour period before it becomes too dangerous for them to drive. Although non-drinkers differentiate in the average number of drinks that can be consumed safely before driving, according to the type of alcoholic beverage, the median number of drinks (2.0) is the same for all three type of alcoholic beverages (Table 38, p. 64).

Perceptions of Enforcement

The majority of the public believed that there is at least some likelihood that they would be stopped by police if they drove after drinking too much in their community. However, when asked: *"How likely are you to be stopped by police for driving after you have had too much to drink?"*, only 8% said it was "almost certain," while another 19% felt it was "very likely." The largest proportion of respondents (39%) felt that it was

"somewhat likely" that they might be stopped. By contrast, a third of the public (32%) felt that it was either very unlikely (13%) or somewhat unlikely (19%) that they would be stopped by police after having too much to drink (Table 39, p. 65).

Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year tended to rate the likelihood of being stopped by the police somewhat lower than the general public. Only 5% of this group felt that they would almost certainly be stopped by police in their community if they drove after having too much to drink, compared to 8% of the general public. And, while 32% of the public felt it is unlikely they would be stopped by police in their community if they had too much to drink, fully 41% of those who drive after drinking felt it is unlikely they would be stopped.

The public's perception of a comparatively low risk of being stopped by police was confirmed by another question in the survey. Respondents were asked: *"In your community, if a person drinks too much before driving, which do you think is more likely to happen to that person -- being stopped by the police or having an accident?"* Nearly two thirds (65%) said that it was more likely that the person would have an accident than be stopped by police in their community. Only 26% felt that it was more likely in their community that police would stop the driver before an accident occurred (Table 40, p. 66).

Respondents who drive after drinking also felt that having an accident was a more likely outcome of driving after drinking too much in their community (53%) than being stopped by police (36%). Nonetheless, there was a difference in the perceived relative risk of the two outcomes for this group of drivers. We don't know, however, whether this reflects a greater concern about police enforcement, or less concern about accidents among drinking drivers.

Although the risk of being stopped by police after drinking too much was generally perceived as lower than that of being in an accident, three-quarters of the public believed that *"if you are stopped by a police officer while driving after you have had too much to drink"* it is likely that you will be charged with breaking the law. About half (47%) of those surveyed said that it is "almost certain" police would charge you with

breaking the drinking and driving laws if they stopped you after driving when you had too much to drink. Another quarter (26%) said that it is "very likely" you would be charged. Less than one out of ten (9%) felt that it is either somewhat unlikely (5%) or very unlikely (4%) than police would charge them if they were stopped after drinking and driving (Table 41, p. 67).

The general public perception of the likelihood of arrest, if stopped while driving under the influence of alcohol, was shared by respondents who drive after drinking. Seven out of ten (70%) respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year said that it is either almost certain (44%) or very likely (26%) that an officer would charge them with breaking the law if they were stopped while driving after having too much to drink. Only twelve percent of drinking drivers felt it would either be somewhat unlikely (7%) or very unlikely (5%) they would be charged under these circumstances.

Likelihood and Severity of Sanctions

Nine out of ten Americans (89%) of driving age felt that if they were charged with breaking the drinking and driving laws, it is at least somewhat likely that would receive some form of punishment. The survey respondents were asked: *"If a police officer stops and charges you with breaking the drinking and driving laws, how likely are you to receive some form of punishment such as a fine, a suspension of your driver's license, or something more severe?"* Half (49%) felt it is "almost certain" that they would be punished, while another 27% felt it is "very likely" that they would be punished if charged with breaking the drinking and driving laws. Only 6% of the public felt it is either somewhat (3%) or very unlikely (3%) that they would actually be punished if charged with breaking that law. Respondents who drive after drinking are no less likely than the general public to expect punishment (92%) if they were stopped and charged with breaking drinking and driving laws (Table 42, p. 68).

The respondents were also asked about the expected severity of the punishment for breaking these laws. *"If you were actually punished for drinking and driving, do you*

think that the punishment would most likely be very severe, somewhat severe or not severe?" Only a quarter (24%) of the public would expect the punishment imposed on them, if convicted of breaking drinking and driving laws, to be "very severe." However, half (52%) would expect the punishment to be "somewhat severe." Less than one in five (19%) of those interviewed felt that if they were convicted of breaking the drinking and driving laws, the penalty imposed upon them would not be severe. The expectation of a severe punishment, if convicted of breaking the drinking and driving laws, is actually higher among respondents who drive after drinking (81%), than it is among those who do not (76%) (Table 43, p. 69).

Finally, the public was asked: *"What would most likely happen to a driver the first time he or she was convicted of drunk driving?"* The penalties that respondents felt were most likely to be imposed were driving license suspension (38%) and fines under \$500 (30%). A somewhat smaller proportion (20%) expected that a first time offender would be fined over \$500. Less than one in five (17%) believed that a first time offender was likely to be sent to jail (Table 44, p. 70).

Drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year have somewhat harsher expectations, than those who do not, about the punishment that a first time offender would receive. More respondents who drive after drinking expect that their driving license would be suspended (45%) for a first offense, than those who have not driven after drinking (37%). Similarly, respondents who drive after drinking were more likely to expect a fine over \$500 (27%) for a first offense, than those who do not drive after drinking (21%). Both types of drivers were about equally likely to expect that a driver convicted of a first drunk driving offense would be sent to jail (17%).

TABLE 34

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BEFORE THERE IS ANY
EFFECT ON DRIVING SKILLS

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year and past year driver)

Q19. About how many [alcoholic beverages] could you drink in two hours
before it would have any effect on your driving skills?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL (2683)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
	%	%	%
Less than one	3	1	4
one	18	10	23
two	26	26	25
three	17	21	14
four	13	19	9
five	4	6	3
six	5	7	3
seven or more	3	4	2
Not sure (VOL)	12	7	16
Median	2.0	3.0	2.0
Mean	2.8	3.2	2.5
S.D.	1.9	1.9	1.8
S.E.	--	.1	.1

TABLE 35

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BEFORE IT BECOMES
TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)Q20. How many [alcoholic beverage] could you drink in two hours before it
would become too dangerous to drive?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL (2683)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
	%	%	%
Less than one	2	1	3
one	10	3	15
two	18	13	21
three	17	18	16
four	14	17	12
five	8	11	6
six	9	13	7
seven or more	12	16	8
Not Sure	11	8	13
Median	3.0	4.0	3.0
Mean	4.0	4.8	3.4
S.D.	2.7	2.8	2.5
S.E.	.1	.1	.1

TABLE 36

NUMBER OF DRINKS TO HAVE AFFECT ON DRIVING SKILLS AND NUMBER
THAT IS TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)

- Q19 About how many [alcoholic beverages] could you drink in two hours before it
would have any effect on your driving skills?
Q20 How many [alcoholic beverages] could you drink in two hours before it would
become too dangerous to drive?

	Unweighted N	Affect Driving Skills (2683) %	Too Dangerous To Drive (2683) %
Number of Drinks			
Less than One		3	2
One		18	10
Two		26	18
Three		17	17
Four		13	14
Five		4	8
Six		4	9
Seven or more		3	12
Not Sure		12	11
Refusal		*	*
Median		3.0	3.0
Mean		2.8	4.0

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 37

COMPARED TO MOST, MORE OR LESS ALCOHOL TO AFFECT DRIVING ABILITY

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in past year
and past year driver)Q25. Compared to most people, does it take more alcohol or less alcohol to affect your
ability to drive safely, or is it about the same as most people?

	Unweighted N		More Alcohol	Less Alcohol	About Same	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683)	%	13	30	45	11
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	18	23	50	9
No	(1553)	%	10	36	42	12
TOTAL (16-64)						
1993	(2516)	%	14	32	46	8
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)						
1993	(945)	%	18	24	50	7

TABLE 38

NUMBER OF DRINKS MOST PEOPLE CAN DRINK IN TWO HOURS
BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE

(Base: No past year driving or no past year drinking)

Q22. How many A. 12-ounce beers; B. glasses of wine; C. drinks containing hard
liquor can most people drink in two hours before it becomes too dangerous to drive?

	--A-- BEER	--B-- WINE	--C-- LIQUOR
Unweighted N	TOTAL (1327)	TOTAL (1327)	TOTAL (1327)
	%	%	%
Less than one	3	3	7
one	15	18	27
two	22	21	21
three	13	13	10
four	7	9	6
five	3	3	2
six	4	2	1
seven or more	2	1	*
Not Sure	29	28	25
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mean	2.8	2.5	1.9
S.D.	2.2	1.8	1.5
S.E.	.1	.1	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 39

LIKELIHOOD OF BEING STOPPED BY A POLICE OFFICER
FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q43. How likely are you to be stopped by a police officer for driving after you have had too much to drink?

	Unweighted N		Almost certain	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	8	19	39	19	13	2
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING								
Yes	(1116)	%	5	14	39	26	15	1
No	(1553)	%	6	18	44	19	11	2
TOTAL (16-64)								
1993	(3624)	%	8	18	41	20	12	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)								
1993	(1057)	%	4	14	40	26	15	1

TABLE 40

MORE LIKELY TO BE STOPPED OR HAVE AN ACCIDENT
WHEN DRIVING AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH

(Base: All respondents)

Q42. In your community, if a person drinks too much before driving (and then drives), which do you think is more likely to happen to them...?

	Unweighted N		Stopped by Police	Have an Accident	Neither	Equally Likely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	26	65	1	5	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	36	53	1	6	3
No	(1553)	%	26	68	1	3	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	27	66	1	5	2
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	37	52	2	6	3

TABLE 41

LIKELIHOOD OF BEING CHARGED IF STOPPED BY A POLICE OFFICER
FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q44. If you are stopped by a police officer while driving after you have had too much to drink, how likely is it that the officer will charge you with breaking the drinking and driving laws? Is...?

	Unweighted N		Almost certain	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	47	26	13	5	4	5
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING								
Yes	(1116)	%	44	26	15	7	5	3
No	(1553)	%	47	28	14	4	3	5
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	47	27	14	5	4	3
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	44	27	15	7	5	2

TABLE 42

LIKELIHOOD OF RECEIVING SOME FORM OF PUNISHMENT
IF STOPPED AND CHARGED FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q45. If a police officer stops and charges you with breaking the drinking and driving laws, how likely are you to receive some form of punishment such as a fine, a suspension of your driver's license, or something more severe? Is It...?

	Unweighted N		Almost certain	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	49	27	13	3	3	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING								
Yes	(1116)	%	54	26	12	3	3	2
No	(1553)	%	50	28	13	3	3	3
TOTAL (16-64)								
1993	(3624)	%	52	27	13	3	3	3
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)								
1993	(1057)	%	56	26	11	3	2	2

TABLE 43
SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT

(Base: All respondents)

Q46. If you were actually punished for drinking and driving, do you think the punishment would most likely be...

	Unweighted N		Very Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	24	52	19	4
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING						
Yes	(1116)	%	28	53	14	4
No	(1553)	%	21	55	19	4
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	24	53	20	3
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	30	54	13	3

TABLE 44

WHAT WOULD MOST LIKELY HAPPEN TO THE FIRST TIME OFFENDER

(Base: All Respondents)

Q47 What would most likely happen to a driver the first time he or she was convicted of drunk driving?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (4010)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
Probation		5	6	5
Permit Restricted		6	7	6
Permit Suspended		38	45	37
Fined Under \$500		30	31	30
Fined Over \$500		20	27	21
Go To Jail		17	17	17
Treatment Program		8	12	8
Community Service		5	6	5
DWI Class		4	4	5
Warning		5	2	5
Fine		3	2	2
\$500 Fine		1	1	1
Higher Insurance		1	2	1
License Points		1	2	1
Other		6	6	6
Nothing		3	2	3
Not Sure		8	5	8

IV. REPORTED BEHAVIOR

This survey collected information on the reported behaviors of the public, as well as their attitudes and beliefs related to drinking and driving. The national sample of the driving age public was asked about the frequency with which they have responded to some of the DWI countermeasures: avoiding driving after having too much to drink; intervening with others who have had too much to drink; and acting as a designated driver. The survey also provided an estimate of the proportion of the public who drive after drinking and the frequency of drinking and driving. Because the survey measured self-reported behavior, there may have been a tendency to overreport socially desirable behaviors and underreport socially undesirable behaviors. As a result, self-reported rates of socially undesirable behaviors, such as problem drinking and impaired driving, should be treated as conservative estimates of the true population rates.

Drinking and Driving Frequency

Only respondents who **have driven in the past year AND who have consumed alcohol in the past year**, at least occasionally, were asked: *"In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?"* Four out of ten drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (41%) reported having driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (Table 45, p. 79).

This translates into about a quarter of the general public (26%), aged 16 and over, who reported having driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (Table 46, p. 80).

Frequency of Driving after Drinking

Respondents who **have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year** were asked: *"About how many times in the past 12 months would you say that you have*

driven within two hours after drinking any alcohol?" A third (33%) of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year reported having done so on only one or two occasions. Another 41% reported driving within two hours of drinking three to eleven times in the past year, i.e., less than once a month. More than a fifth (22%) reported driving after drinking on twelve or more occasions, i.e., at least one a month on average. The median number of occasions of driving after drinking in the past year was 4.0, but the average was 16.9 (Table 47, p. 81).

The past year drinking drivers were also asked: *"In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?"* More than half (58%) reported having driven within two hours of drinking in the past month. About a quarter (23%) say that they have done so on only one occasion in the past month. Another fifth (19%) had driven within two hours of drinking on two or three occasions in the past month. Only 14% reported driving within two hours of drinking on four or more occasions (weekly) within the past thirty days. By contrast, 42% of the past year drinking drivers said that they had not driven after drinking in the past thirty days (Table 48, p. 82).

Intervention Behavior

A national sample of persons aged 16 and over¹ were asked: *"In the last year, how many times were you in a situation where you were with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely?"* Three out of ten persons (30%) reported at least one occasion in the past year when they had been with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely. Most respondents who had any experience like this, reported multiple occur-

1. The national sample of households used in this survey was fielded as a series of replicate national samples. This permitted us to administer different questions to independent national samples within the total cross-sectional sample of 3,000 households. The first national sample of 1,000 households were asked what they thought most of their friends would do if they tried to stop them from driving (hypothetically), while subsequent replicate samples were asked what had actually happened in such situations.

rences. On average, they reported 1.7 occasions in the past year when they were with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely. However, respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year reported about twice as many (3.5) occasions (Table 49, p. 83).

Respondents who had been in a situation in the **past year where a friend had too much to drink to drive safely** (30% of the public) were asked: *"Did you ask or tell them not to drive (on the most recent such occasion)?"* Four out of five persons in this situation (82%) reported that they asked or told the friend not to drive on the most recent occasion of this type. This is about equally true of respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year (78%) (Table 50 p. 84).

Respondents who reported that they had **asked a friend not to drive on the most recent occasion** (24% of the public) were asked: *"Did they get angry with you for asking them not to drive?"* Nearly two thirds of them (65%) said the friend did not get angry. However, in a minority of cases (35%) respondents who intervened reported that the friend did get angry when asked not to drive because they had too much to drink. Among those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year, nearly three quarters (73%) of those who asked a friend not to drive reported that the friend did not get angry (Table 51, p. 85).

Regardless of the initial reaction of friends, survey respondents report that intervention with friends in impaired driving situations was generally successful. Respondents who had asked a friend not to drive in the past year were also asked: *"Did they follow your advice not to drive?"* The majority (77%) of respondents reported that the friend followed their advice not to drive on the most recent occasion. Less than a quarter (22%) said that the friend did not follow their advice. A similar proportion (71%) of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking reported that their friends followed their advice not to drive, when asked (Table 52, p. 86).

Fear of getting the friend angry did not appear to be the major reason for non-

intervention in these situations. Respondents who **did not ask the friend not to drive in the most recent situation** (approximately 5% of the public) were asked: *"If you had asked them not to drive, do you think that they would have gotten angry with you?"* The majority of them (56%) felt that *the friend would not have gotten angry if they had asked them not to drive* (Table 53, p. 87).

Respondents who did not ask the friend not to drive in the most recent situation were also asked: *"If you had asked them not to drive, do you think that they would have agreed with you?"* About half (48%) felt that the friend would have agreed not to drive if they had asked them. However, an equal number (49%) felt that the friend would have driven anyway on that occasion. There was little difference in this perception among those who have driven after drinking in the past year (Table 54, p. 88).

In summary, the experiences of both respondents who have asked friends not to drive because they've had too much to drink are similar to the expectations described earlier about how people would expect most of their friends to behave. In general, friends do not get angry when asked not to drive after they may have had too much to drink. But even more notably, the vast majority of respondents who are asked not to drive in those types of situations go along with their friends' advice.

Riding with Drinking Drivers

In addition to asking whether they had been with a friend who had too much to drink in the past year, this national sample of the driving age public was asked: *"In the past 12 months, did you ever ride in a motor vehicle with a driver you thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?"* Twelve percent of the population aged 16 and older reported that they have ridden with a driver they thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely, within the past year. The past year prevalence of riding with an alcohol impaired driver was higher for respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year. Nearly one out of five (19%) respondents

who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year reported that they have ridden with a driver who they thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely (Table 55, p. 89).

Respondents who had **ridden in the past year with a driver whom they thought had too much to drink** were asked: *"In the past 30 days, how many times did you ride with a driver you thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?"* More than a third (35%) of those with past year experience riding with an alcohol impaired driver reported one or more such occasions in the past thirty days. This translates into 4% of the general public who have ridden with a driver, who they felt was alcohol impaired, within the past month (Table 56, p. 90).

Respondents who had ridden with an alcohol impaired driver in the past year were also asked: *"Did you decide the driver was unsafe before of after you were riding in the motor vehicle?"* On the most recent such occasion, two thirds (68%) said they decided the driver had consumed too much to drive safely only after they were riding in the vehicle. Only 30% of respondents riding with an alcohol impaired driver said that they knew the person had too much to drink before riding in the vehicle (Table 57, p. 91).

Designated Driver

The survey investigated the experience of the public with designated drivers. First, all the respondents were asked: *"In the past twelve months, have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?"* A third (33%) of the population aged 16 and older reported that they have ridden with someone who had agreed to be the designated driver in the past year. However, respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year were far more likely to have experience with a designated driver. Over half (54%) of those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year reported that they have ridden with a designated driver in the past year (Table 58, p. 92).

Respondents who have **ridden with a designated driver in the past year** (33% of the public) were asked: *"In the past 30 days, how many times have you ridden with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?"* Nearly half (46%) of those who had reported riding with a designated driver had done so in the past thirty days. This translates into 16% of the general public who have ridden with a designated driver in the past month (Table 59, p. 93).

Regardless of their experience riding with someone else who had agreed to be a designated driver, the entire sample was asked: *"In the past twelve months, have you ever been the designated driver when driving with others?"* Nearly two out of five (37%) persons aged 16 and older reported that they have been a designated driver in the past year. Indeed, the proportion of the public who have been designated drivers (37%) was slightly higher than the proportion who reported riding with other designated drivers (34%) in the past year. Half (50%) of those who have driven after drinking in the past year reported that they have been a designated driver in the past year (Table 60, p. 94).

Respondents who have **been a designated driver in the past year** (37% of the public) were asked: *"In the past 30 days, how many times have you been the designated driver?"* Nearly half (46%) reported being a designated driver within the past thirty days. This translates into 17% of the general public who have ridden been a designated driver when driving with others in the past month (Table 61, p. 95).

It is notable that four times as many Americans reported riding with a designated driver in the past month (16%) or being a designated driver in the past month (17%), as reported riding with an alcohol impaired driver in the same time period (4%).

Avoidance Behaviors

Only respondents who **had driven in the past year, AND who had consumed alcohol in the past year** even occasionally (67% of the public), were asked: *"In the past twelve months, have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you*

felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?" Over a third (36%) of these drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year reported that they had avoided driving in the past year when they thought they had too much to drink to drive safely. More strikingly, nearly half (46%) who had driven within two hours of drinking in the past year reported that they have deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle in the past year because they felt that they had too much to drink to drive safely (Table 62, p. 96).

Respondents who **have not avoided driving in the past year because of having too much to drink** (41% of the public) were asked: *"Have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?"* About two out of five (39%) reported that they had avoided driving after having too much to drink at some time in the past. This translates into 61% of all drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year have deliberately avoided driving at some point in the past because they felt that they had too much to drink to drive safely. Moreover, three quarters (76%) of those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year have avoided driving at some point in the past because they had too much to drink to drive safely (Table 63, p. 97).

Respondents who **have ever avoided driving because they felt that they had too much to drink to drive safely** (39% of the public) were asked: *"How long ago was (the most recent time) that happened?"* About 13% reported having avoided driving after having too much to drink within the past month. Another 44% percent reported having avoided driving during the past year, although not the past month. An additional 14% reported having avoided driving because they had too much to drink within the past five years. Less than a quarter (23%) who have ever avoided driving because they had too much to drink have not done so within the past five years (Table 64, p. 98).

The **total sample**, regardless of their answers to the previous questions, were asked: *"Which of the following things have you ever done to avoid driving after drinking?"* Two-thirds (66%) reported one or more of the avoidance behaviors tested. The most

commonly reported avoidance activity was to designate a driver who would not drink (40%). Approximately the same proportion of the public reported asking someone else for a ride (40%) to avoid driving after drinking. Staying overnight as a guest to avoid driving after drinking was reported by more than a third of the national sample (35%). A third (32%) also reported having waiting until after the effects of the alcohol wore off to avoid driving after drinking. One in five (20%) reported walking to their destination to avoid impaired driving. Calling a cab or ride service (16%) is one of the least commonly reported means of avoiding driving after drinking (Table 65, p. 99).

TABLE 45

EVER DRIVEN WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER DRINKING IN PAST YEAR

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)Q26a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle within two
hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683)	%	41	59	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	100	--	--
No	(1553)	%	--	100	--
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2516)	%	42	58	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	100	--	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 46

EVER DRIVEN WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER DRINKING IN THE PAST YEAR

(Base: All respondents)

Q26a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle within two hours of drinking alcoholic beverages?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	26	74	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	100	--	--
No	(1553)	%	--	100	--
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2516)	%	42	58	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	100	--	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 47

HOW MANY TIMES DRIVEN WITHIN
TWO HOURS AFTER DRINKING IN PAST YEAR

(Base: Have driven after drinking alcoholic beverages)

Q26b. About how many times in the past 12 months would you say that you have driven within two hours after drinking any alcohol?

	Unweighted N	TOTAL (1116)
		%
Never		2
1-2		33
3-11		41
12+		22
Not Sure		3
Median		4.0
Mean		16.9
S.D.		46.4
S.E.		1.4

TABLE 48

PAST 30 DAYS, HOW MANY TIMES DRIVEN WITHIN
TWO HOURS AFTER DRINKING IN PAST MONTH

(Base: Have driven after drinking alcoholic beverages)

Q26c. In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within
two hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

	Unweighted N	TOTAL (1116)
		%
None		42
1		23
2-3		19
4-5		6
6 or More		8
Median		1.0
Mean		2.1
S.D.		3.9
S.E.		.1

TABLE 49

TIMES IN PAST YEAR WITH A FRIEND
WHO HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK

(Base: All respondents*)

Q36a. In the last year, how many times were you in a situation where you were
with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (2971)	YES (842)	NO (1136)
		%	%	%
Never		69	52	67
1		9	13	11
2-3		12	18	12
4-5		4	6	4
6-9		1	2	2
10 or more		4	7	3
Not Sure		1	1	1
Mean		1.7	3.5	1.4
S.D.		8.7	13.7	6.9
S.E.		.2	.5	.2

* In 1993, only the second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 50

ASKING A FRIEND WHO HAS HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK NOT TO DRIVE

(Base: A friend had too much to drink to drive safely in past year)

Q36b. Think of the last time you were in this situation. Did you ask or tell them not to drive?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(1116)	%	82	16	2
GENDER					
Male	(610)	%	81	17	1
Female	(506)	%	83	15	2
AGE					
16-20	(299)	%	84	15	1
21-29	(508)	%	82	16	1
30-45	(235)	%	84	15	1
46-64	(66)	%	71	24	5
65+	(8)	%	100	--	--
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(451)	%	78	21	1
No	(455)	%	85	13	3
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(1108)	%	82	16	2

* In 1993, only the second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 51

DID FRIENDS GET ANGRY
(Base: Asked friend not to drive*)

Q36d. Did they get angry with you for asking them not to drive?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(917)	%	35	65	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(350)	%	27	73	--
No	(387)	%	40	59	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(909)	%	35	65	1

* In 1993, only second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 52

FRIENDS FOLLOWING ADVICE NOT TO DRINK AND DRIVE

(Base: Asked friend not to drive*)

Q36c. Did they follow your advice not to drive?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(917)	%	77	22	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(350)	%	71	28	1
No	(387)	%	84	15	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(909)	%	77	22	1

* In 1993, only the second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 53

WOULD FRIENDS GET ANGRY

(Base: Did not ask friend not to drive*)

Q36f. If you had asked them not to drive, do you think they would have gotten angry with you?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(186)	%	40	56	4
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(96)	%	47	49	3
No	(62)	%	28	67	5
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(186)	%	40	56	4

* In 1993, only the second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 54

IF ASKED, WOULD FRIENDS HAVE AGREED

(Base: Did not ask friend not to drive*)

Q36e. If you had asked them not to drive, do you think they would have agreed with you?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(186)	%	48	49	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(96)	%	45	52	2
No	(62)	%	57	38	5
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(186)	%	48	49	3

* In 1993, only the second replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 55

RIDDEN WITH SOMEONE WHO YOU THOUGHT HAD CONSUMED TOO MUCH ALCOHOL TO DRIVE SAFELY IN THE PAST YEAR

(Base: All respondents)

Q30a. In the past 12 months, did you ever ride in a motor vehicle with a driver you thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	12	87	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	19	81	*
No	(1553)	%	13	87	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	14	86	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	20	80	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 56

PAST 30 DAYS, HOW MANY TIMES RIDDEN WITH A DRIVER
WHO HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK

(Base: Have ridden in a vehicle with a driver thought to
have consumed too much alcohol in past year)

Q30b. In the past 30 days, how many times did you ride with a driver you
thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK*		
		TOTAL (609)	YES (267)	NO (224)
		%	%	%
None		65	61	70
One		19	21	18
Two		8	8	8
Three		3	2	2
Four or More		5	7	3
Mean		.8	1.0	.6
S.D.		2.0	2.4	1.5
S.E.		.1	.1	.1

* This category contains only those respondents who have driven a motor vehicle in the past year and those who have consumed alcohol in the past year.

TABLE 57

WHEN RIDER DECIDED THAT DRIVER WAS UNSAFE

(Base: Have ridden in a vehicle with a driver thought to have consumed too much alcohol in past year)

Q30c. Please think back to the last time you rode with a driver you thought might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely. Did you decide the driver was unsafe before or after you were riding in the motor vehicle?

	Unweighted N		Before	After	Not Sure
TOTAL	(609)	%	30	68	3
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(267)	%	32	66	2
No	(224)	%	25	72	3
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(589)	%	29	68	3
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(262)	%	33	66	2

TABLE 58

RIDDEN WITH SOMEONE ELSE AS DESIGNATED DRIVER

(Base: All respondents)

Q31a. In the past twelve months, have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	33	66	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	54	46	*
No	(1553)	%	38	62	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	37	62	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	57	43	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 59

PAST 30 DAYS, HOW MANY TIMES RIDDEN WITH A DESIGNATED DRIVER

(Base: Have ridden with a designated driver in past year)

Q31b. In the past 30 days, how many times have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?

		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	Unweighted N	TOTAL (1578)	YES (658)	NO (699)
		%	%	%
None		53	51	54
One		21	19	23
Two		11	13	11
Three		5	5	4
Four or More		9	10	7
Mean		1.3	1.3	1.0
S.D.		3.0	2.5	2.8
S.E.		.1	.1	.1

TABLE 60
BEEN THE DESIGNATED DRIVER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

(Base: All respondents)

Q32a. In the past twelve months have you ever been the designated driver when driving with others?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	37	62	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	50	49	*
No	(1553)	%	46	54	*
TOTAL (16-64)					
1993	(3624)	%	42	58	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64)					
1993	(1057)	%	52	48	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 61

PAST 30 DAYS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN DESIGNATED DRIVER

(Base: Have been a designated driver in past year)

Q32b. In the past 30 days, how many times have you been the designated driver?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (1738)	YES (613)	NO (817)
		%	%	%
None		54	54	53
One		19	18	21
Two		11	11	11
Three		5	6	5
Four or More		10	11	9
Mean		1.5	1.4	1.2
S.D.		3.7	3.2	2.9
S.E.		.1	.1	.1

TABLE 62

AVOIDED DRIVING BECAUSE CONSUMED
TOO MUCH ALCOHOL IN PAST YEAR

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage in the past year
and past year driver)

Q29a. In the past twelve months have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683)	%	36	64	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	46	54	*
No	(1553)	%	28	71	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2516)	%	39	60	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	50	49	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 63

EVER AVOIDED DRIVING BECAUSE CONSUMED
TOO MUCH ALCOHOL(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)

- Q29a. In the past 12 months, have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?
- Q29b. Have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683)	%	61	39	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	76	24	*
No	(1553)	%	30	68	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2516)	%	42	56	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	58	40	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 64

HOW LONG AGO WAS IT THAT IMPAIRED DRIVING WAS AVOIDED

(Base: Have avoided driving because felt had too much to drink)

Q29c. How long ago was that (the most recent time)?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (1774)	YES (889)	NO (878)
		%	%	%
Within Past Week		3	4	2
Within Past Month		10	12	8
Within Past Year		44	43	45
1-2 Years		9	10	9
3-4 Years		5	5	5
5 or More		23	21	26
Not Sure		5	5	5

TABLE 65

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO AVOID DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All Respondents)

Q39 Which of the following things have you ever done to avoid driving after drinking? Have you ever...?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL	YES	NO
	(4010)	(1116)	(1553)
	%	%	%
Called a Cab	16	24	17
Taken the Bus or Subway	8	12	8
Asked Someone Else for ride	40	62	46
Designated A Driver	40	59	49
Stayed Overnight	35	53	38
Waited until sober	32	53	35
Walked	20	31	21
Other	2	--	--
Don't Drink	1	--	*
Nothing	34	11	26

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

V. RESPONDENT CLASSIFICATION

The survey permitted us to classify this national sample of the driving age public in areas of interest to NHTSA and drinking and driving policy making. The survey provided current information on the frequency with which the public drives and the frequency with which it consumes alcoholic beverages. It also provided information about the self-reported incidence of driving after drinking too much, both lifetime and within the past year, as well as information about public exposure to alcohol-related crashes and anti-DWI activities.

The Driving Public

The issues associated with drinking and driving affect all Americans, both drivers and non-drivers. Non-drivers are at risk to drinking drivers, both as passengers and pedestrians. They may also play a role in intervention with drinking drivers. Some may no longer drive because of drinking-related circumstances. Moreover, the laws concerning driving after drinking reflect the opinion of the electorate, not just drivers. Hence, a national sample of persons aged 16 and older were interviewed about their opinions and experiences related to drinking and driving.

Nonetheless, the driving public is an important subset of the general public. Approximately 93% of the public have driven in the past year. Specifically, survey respondents were asked: *"How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle?"* More than three quarters of the driving age public (76%) reported that they drive every day. Most of the remainder (12%) said that they drive several days a week. A small proportion reported that they drive only once a week (3%). Only one percent reported they drove only certain times a year (Table 66, p. 109).

Less than one in ten persons aged 16 and older (8%) reported that they never drive a car or other motor vehicle, usually. Of the 8% **who "never" drive**, one in seven (14%) reported that *they had driven in the past year*. These individuals were treated as past year drivers. About half of the remaining individuals were former drivers (42%),

while the other half have never driven (42%) (Table 67, p. 110).

In summary, approximately 93% percent of Americans aged 16 or older reported driving in the past year. Less than four percent of the driving age public have never driven. Another four percent were former drivers who have not driven in the past year.

Past year drivers (93% of the public) were asked *"About how many miles did you drive a car or other motor vehicle in the past year?"* They reported an average of about 15,000 miles driven in the past year. The average annual mileage was substantially higher among respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year (18,398) than among the general public (Table 68, p. 111).

Seat Belt Usage

The reported use of safety belts by the public remained high. The national sample of the driving age population was asked: *"How often do you use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle?"* Nearly seven in ten (69%) respondents reported that they "always" use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. Another 14% of the public reported that they use a safety belt "most of the time." About one in six persons of driving age use safety belts only "sometimes" (8%), "rarely" (4%) or "never" (4%) when driving or riding in a motor vehicle (Table 69, p. 112).

Respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking are less likely than others to use a safety belt when riding in a motor vehicle. Six out of ten (59%) reported that they "always" use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. Another 17% reported that they use a safety belt "most of the time." Almost one-quarter reported that they use safety belts either "sometimes" (12%), "rarely" (5%) or "never" (6%) when driving or riding in a motor vehicle.

Drinking Behaviors

The national sample of the driving age public was asked: *"How often do you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor?"* Only a very small percentage of the public reported drinking every day (2%) or

nearly every day (2%). Another five percent reported that they usually drink 3-4 days a week. In addition, 15% reported that they usually drink 1-2 days a week. Hence, about a quarter (24%) of the driving age population reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly or more frequent basis. Most respondents who did not report usually drinking on a weekly basis reported that they drink either 2-3 times a month (14%) or less frequently (26%). Only 36% of the national sample of the driving aged public reported that they never drank in the past year (Table 70, p. 113).

By definition, respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year have consumed alcohol in the past year. Nonetheless, it is important to note the usual frequency of drinking among this group. Less than one out ten drinking drivers reported that they usually drink every day (4%) or nearly every day (4%). Another 13% of drinking drivers report that they drink three or four days a week. Thirty-six percent reported that they usually drink one or two days a week. Hence, the majority of drinking drivers (57%) usually drinks at least weekly, compared to 24% of the general public.

When probed, *"Did you have any alcoholic beverages -- even 1 beer or a glass of champagne -- in the past year?"*, 9% of respondents **who "never" drank** reported that they had consumed some alcoholic beverages in the past twelve months (Table 71, p. 114). Hence, the survey found that two thirds (67%) of this national probability sample of the American population, aged 16 and older, had consumed alcoholic beverages during the past twelve months (Table 72, p. 115).

Respondents who **have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year** (67% of the public) were asked: *"How many days in the past 30 days have you consumed any alcoholic beverages?"* Nearly three quarters (73%) reported having consumed some alcohol in the past thirty days. However, a substantial portion of past year drinkers (27%) reported that they have not had any alcoholic beverages in the past thirty days. By contrast, only 10% of past year drinking drivers reported that they had not consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days. On average, the general public (who drinks) reported drinking on 4.8 days out of the last 30 days, while those who drive after drinking reported consuming alcohol on 7.2 days out of the last 30 days (Table 73, p. 116).

Respondents who have consumed alcohol in the past year were asked: *"When you drink alcoholic beverages, which one of the following beverages do you drink most often?"* Beer was the alcoholic beverage of choice for most past year drinkers. Nearly half of those who have driven in the past year reported that the alcoholic beverage they drank most often was either beer (29%) or light beer (20%). Wine was the alcoholic beverage consumed most often by 21% of past year drinkers. Hard liquor or mixed drinks were the alcoholic beverage consumed most often by 19% of past year drinkers. In addition, one in ten past year drinkers (10%) reported that when they drink, they usually drink wine coolers (Table 74, p. 117).

The usual type of alcoholic beverage differs somewhat from the general public for those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year. The drinking driver was more likely than the general public to drink beer (38%-29%) and light beer (25%-20%). By contrast, the drinking driver was less likely than the public to usually drink wine (15%-21%), wine coolers (4%-10%) and hard liquor (17%-19%).

Past year drinkers were also asked about the amount of alcohol they usually drank. *"About how many alcoholic beverages do you usually drink per sitting?"* The question was asked in terms of the type of alcoholic beverage that they usually drank (12 ounce beers/5 ounce glasses of wine, 1 1/4 ounce shots of hard liquor). Over one third (39%) of past year drinkers reported that they usually had only one drink per sitting (36%) or less (3%) when they drank. Another third (32%) reported that they normally only had two drinks per sitting. One in five (21%) reported that they normally had 3 (15%) or 4 (6%) drinks per sitting. Only 8% of past year drinkers reported that they normally had five or more drinks per sitting when they drank (Table 75, p. 118).

On average, past year drinkers reported that they normally drank 2.2 drinks per sitting when they drank alcoholic beverages. Drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year tend to drink more than the drinking public, as a whole. The average number of alcoholic beverages consumed per sitting was 2.7 for the drinking driver, compared to 2.0 for the general public who drink.

The most common place for drinking was the home. Respondents who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year were asked: *"When you drink alcoholic beverages, where do you usually drink?"* Over half (56%) of past year drinkers reported that they usually drink at home. Past year drinkers who did not usually drink at home were almost evenly divided between respondents who usually drank at bars or taverns (13%), at restaurants (13%), or at other peoples homes (11%). A handful of past year drinkers said that they usually drink at parties or social gatherings (3%), at weddings (1%), outdoors (1%) or somewhere else (1%) (Table 76, p. 119).

The usual drinking places for drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year was similar to the drinking public as a whole. Half of drinking drivers (52%) reported that they usually drink at their own homes. About the same proportions of drinking drivers as the general public reported that they usually drink at other people's homes (9%-11%) and restaurants (14%-13%). However, drinking drivers were somewhat more likely than the general public to usually drink at taverns or bars (18%-13%).

Problem Drinking

Respondents who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year were asked whether they had ever had certain experiences in the past twelve months. The four experiences tested may be indicative of a drinking problem. When asked: *"Have you felt that you should cut down your drinking?"*, one in eight past year drinkers (12%) responded affirmatively. This represents 17% of respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year (Table 77, p. 120). Seven percent of past year drinkers said that they have felt *"bad or guilty about [their] drinking"* in the past year. This represents 10% of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (Table 78, p. 121). Three percent of past year drinkers said that *"people [have] annoyed you by criticizing your drinking"* in the past year. This includes one in twenty (5%) of respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year (Table 79, p. 122). Finally, one percent of past year drinkers reported that they have *"had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of hangover"* in the past year. This includes 2% of

past year drinker drivers (Table 80, p. 123). In total, 16% of those who drink and 11% of general public aged 16 and over reported having had one or more of these experiences in the past year.

There is a strong relationship between the average number of drinks consumed per sitting and drinking problems. Past year drinkers who have experienced none of these drinking experiences in the past year reported an average of 2.0 drinks per sitting. Respondents who reported 1-2 of these past year drinking experiences reported an average of 3.4 drinks per sitting. Respondents with three or more of these drinking experiences in the past year reported an average of 5.8 drinks per sitting.

Drove After Drinking Too Much

Respondents who **have driven in the past year, AND who consume alcohol** even occasionally, were asked: *"In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you thought you might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?"* Nearly one in ten drivers who have consumed alcohol in the past year (9%) reported driving in the past year when they thought they had too much to drink to drive safely. Moreover, one in five persons (20%) who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year reported they have driven a motor vehicle when they thought they had consumed too much alcohol to drive safely, within the past twelve months (Table 81, p. 124).

Although the question was only asked of respondents who have both driven and consumed alcohol in the past year, the population proportions of self-reported alcohol impaired driving can be estimated for the total driving age public. Approximately six percent of the general public, aged 16 and older have driven after drinking too much alcohol to drive safely (in their opinion) in the past year (Table 82, p. 125).

Respondents **who have not (in their judgment) driven after having too much to drink in the past year** (59% of the public) were asked: *"Looking back, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you may have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?"* The majority (57%) reported having driven when they thought they had too much to drink to drive safely in the past, although not the past year. This represents 77% of past year

drinking drivers who have not driven when impaired in the past year (Table 83, p. 126).

These questions about past year and previous experience with alcohol impaired driving were only asked of respondents who have driven and consumed alcohol in the past year. As indicated earlier, 6% of the **driving age general public** reported having driven after having too much to drink to drive safely in the past year. In addition, another third (33%) of the driving age population had driven when alcohol impaired in the past, but not the past year. In total, 39% of the driving age population admitted having driven after drinking too much to drive safely at some point in their lives (Table 84, p. 127).

Respondents who admitted having **driven after having too much to drink** were asked: *"How long ago was that (the most recent time)?"* About 3% reported having done so within the past month. Another 14% report having driven after drinking too much during the past year, but not the past month. The majority of respondents who have driven after drinking too much to drive safely (64%) said that it has been five or more years since the most recent occasion (Table 85, p. 128).

Alcohol Related Crash Experience

The survey found that the public is familiar with the risks of alcohol related crashes on a very personal level. The national sample of persons aged 16 and older were asked: *"Have you ever known anyone who was involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?"* Half (49%) of the respondents reported knowing someone who had been involved in an alcohol related crash. The proportion (55%) of respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year who have known someone involved in an alcohol related crash is only slightly higher than the general public (Table 86, p. 129).

All respondents were asked: *"Have you ever been involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?"* One out of ten (11%) Americans reported that they have, personally, been involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash. Among respondents who have driven after drinking in the past year, 16% reported having been personally involved in an

alcohol related motor vehicle accident (Table 87, p. 130).

Respondents who **have experienced an alcohol related crash** were asked: *"Were you a driver or a passenger in the motor vehicle accident?"* Those who have been involved in an alcohol related crash are about equally split between respondents who were driving (43%) and those who were passengers (51%) at the time. A small subset (3%) have been involved in multiple accidents involving alcohol, sometimes as a driver and sometimes as a passenger. And, 1% of those involved in alcohol related motor vehicle accidents were pedestrians (Table 88, p. 131).

Consequently, the survey found that about one in twenty persons (5%) aged 16 and older have been a driver in a motor vehicle accident in which a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash. ¹The interview did not ascertain whether the respondent had been the drinking driver on that occasion, or not.

Personal Experience with DWI Enforcement

All respondents were asked: *"Have you ever been stopped by a police officer who thought you may have been in violation of the laws against drinking and driving?"* The survey found that one out of six Americans (16%) reported having been stopped by a police officer who thought they may have been in violation of the drinking and driving laws. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year, 28% report having been stopped by the police at some time in the past for possible violation of drinking and driving laws (Table 89, p. 132).

Respondents who **have been stopped by the police** in the past were asked: *"Have you been stopped more than once for possible violation of drinking and driving laws?"* Most of those who have been stopped by police reported that it has only happened once (74%). However, a quarter (25%) of respondents who have ever been stopped for possible DUI violations reported that they have been stopped more than

1. About one in seventeen persons (6%) aged 16 and older have been a passenger in a motor vehicle accident in which a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash.

once. Among the past year drinking drivers who have been stopped by police, 30% reported having been stopped more than once (Table 90, p. 133).

Everyone who reported ever being stopped by police for possible violation of drinking and driving laws was asked: *"Have you ever been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?"* More than one out of five (22%) of those who have been stopped by police reported that they have been convicted of driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated. Nine percent reported that they have been convicted for driving while intoxicated (DWI). Ten percent reported that they have been convicted for driving under the influence (DUI). One percent of those stopped by police reported that they have been convicted of both, while 2% were not sure of which they had been convicted (Table 91, p. 134). This represents 3.5% of the national sample of the population aged 16 and older, who reported being convicted of driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol.

Respondents who **have been convicted of DUI or DWI** were asked: *"How long ago did that happen (the most recent time)?"* A third (33%) of those with previous DWI/DUI convictions reported that they had been convicted within the past four years, although very few (3%) reported that it had happened within the past year. Another third (32%) had been convicted within the past five to nine years. The remaining third (34%) said that they had been convicted ten or more years ago (Table 92, p. 135).

Although only a small minority of the driving age public reported having personally been convicted of DUI/DWI violations, exposure to such convictions was much more widespread. The total sample was asked: *"Do you personally know anyone who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?"* Three out of five persons (62%) in the driving age public reported that they personally know someone who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol. The proportion of past year drinking drivers who know someone who has been convicted of DWI or DUI was somewhat higher (77%) than the general public (Table 93, p. 136).

TABLE 66
FREQUENCY OF DRIVING

(Base: All respondents)

Q1a. How often to you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Would you say that you usually drive... ?

	Unweighted N		Every Day	Several Days Week	Once a Week	Certain times year	Never
TOTAL	(4010)	%	76	12	3	1	8
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	91	7	1	1	1
No	(1553)	%	81	14	3	1	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	81	10	2	1	6
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	92	6	1	1	--

TABLE 67

HOW LONG SINCE LAST DROVE

(Base: Don't usually drive a motor vehicle)

Q1b. How long has it been since you last drove a car or other motor vehicle?

	Unweighted N	TOTAL (295)
		%
Within Past Year		14
1 Year		9
2-5 Years		15
6-9 Years		4
10 or More		14
Never		43
Median		3.0
Mean		8.0
S.D.		10.6
S.E.		.8

TABLE 68

HOW MANY MILES DRIVEN LAST YEAR

(Base: Past year drivers)

Q1c. About how many miles did you drive a car or other motor vehicle in the past year?

Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
	TOTAL (3762)	YES (1116)	NO (1552)
	%	%	%
Less Than 1000	8	3	7
1000-4999	13	9	14
5000-9999	13	11	15
10000-14999	21	21	23
15000-19999	12	19	12
20000-24999	8	11	8
25000 or More	15	22	13
Don't Know	9	3	8
Median	10000	15000	10000
Mean	14928	18398	14075
S.D.	17095	17398	16333
S.E.	293	530	435

TABLE 69

USE OF SAFETY BELTS

(Base: All respondents)

Q2. How often do you use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle...?

	Unweighted N			Always	Most Times	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
TOTAL	(4010)	%		69	14	8	4	4
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING								
Yes	(1116)	%		59	17	12	5	6
No	(1553)	%		72	13	8	4	3
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%		67	15	9	4	5
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%		58	17	12	6	6

TABLE 70

USUAL DRINKING FREQUENCY

(Base: All respondents)

Q12a. How often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor? Would you say you usually drank alcoholic beverages...?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (4010)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
Every Day		2	4	2
Nearly Every Day		2	4	1
3-4 Days a Week		5	13	5
1-2 Days a Week		15	36	14
2-3 Days a Month		14	23	19
Once a Month		26	19	51
Never Past Year		36	*	8

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 71

ANY DRINKING

(Base: Never Drank in the last 12 months)

Q12b. Did you have any alcoholic beverages--even 1 beer or a glass of champagne--in the past 12 months?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No
TOTAL	(1348)	%	9	90
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(1131)	%	10	90
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(6)	%	100	--

TABLE 72

TOTAL DRINKING FREQUENCY

(Base: All respondents)

- Q12a. How often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor? Would you say you usually drank alcoholic beverages...?
 Q12b. Did you have any alcoholic beverages--even 1 beer or a glass of champagne--in the past 12 months?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (4010)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
Every Day		2	4	2
Nearly Every Day		2	4	1
3-4 Days a Week		5	13	5
1-2 Days a Week		15	36	14
2-3 Days a Month		14	23	19
Once a Month		26	19	51
Any Alcoholic Beverages		3	1	8
Never Past Year		36	--	--

TABLE 73

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months)

Q13. How many days in the past 30 days have you consumed any alcoholic beverages?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (2797)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
None		27	10	38
1-2		31	24	35
3-5		16	23	11
6-9		8	14	4
10-14		7	11	4
15-19		4	7	2
20-24		4	5	3
25 or More		4	6	2
Median		2.0	5.0	1.0
Mean		4.8	7.2	3.1
S.D.		6.5	7.2	5.3
S.E.		.1	.2	.1

TABLE 74

TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE USUALLY CONSUMED

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage in the past 12 months)

Q14. When you drink alcoholic beverages, which one of the following beverages do you drink most often? Do you usually drink...?

	Unweighted N		Beer	Light Beer	Wine	Wine Coolers	Hard Liquor
TOTAL	(2797)	%	29	20	21	10	19
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(1116)	%	38	25	15	4	17
No	(1553)	%	23	17	24	14	21
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2613)	%	31	21	18	11	18
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	40	27	14	4	15

TABLE 75

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PER SITTING

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months)

Q15. About how many alcoholic beverages do you usually drink per sitting?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (2797)	YES (1116)	NO (1553)
		%	%	%
Less than one		3	1	5
one		36	23	44
two		32	35	30
three		15	21	11
four		6	8	5
five		2	3	2
six		3	5	2
Seven or More		3	4	2
Median		2.0	2.0	2.0
Mean		2.2	2.7	1.9
S.D.		2.1	2.3	1.7
S.E.		--	.1	--

TABLE 76

WHERE DRINKING USUALLY OCCURS

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months)

Q18. When you drink alcoholic beverages, where do you usually drink?

Unweighted N	TOTAL (2797)	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK	
		YES (1116)	NO (1553)
	%	%	%
At Your Home	56	52	59
Other Peoples Homes	11	9	11
Bars or Taverns	13	18	10
Restaurants	13	14	13
Weddings	1	*	2
Parties	3	2	3
Outdoors	1	1	1
Somewhere Else	1	2	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 77

EVER FELT THAT YOUR DRINKING SHOULD BE CUT DOWN

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage
in the past 12 months)

Q17a. Have you ever felt that you should cut down on your drinking?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2797)	%	12	88	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	17	82	*
No	(1553)	%	8	92	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2613)	%	13	87	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	18	82	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 78

FELT GUILTY ABOUT DRINKING

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage
in the past 12 months)

Q17c. Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2797)	%	7	93	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	10	90	1
No	(1553)	%	4	96	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2613)	%	7	92	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	10	89	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 79

EVER BEEN ANNOYED BY CRITICISM OF YOUR DRINKING

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage
in the past 12 months)

Q17b. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2797)	%	3	96	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	5	95	--
No	(1553)	%	2	97	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2613)	%	4	96	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	5	95	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 80

DRINK FIRST THING IN THE MORNING

(Base: Had alcoholic beverage
in the past 12 months)Q17d. Have you had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves
or get rid of a hangover?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2797)	%	1	99	--
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	2	98	--
No	(1553)	%	*	100	--
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2613)	%	1	99	--
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	2	98	--

Note: * denotes percentages less than .05%.

TABLE 81

DRIVEN WHEN THOUGHT YOU MAY HAVE
CONSUMED TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: Had alcoholic beverages in the past year
and past year driver)

Q28a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you
thought you might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(2683)	%	9	91	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	20	79	1
No	(1553)	%	1	99	--
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2516)	%	10	90	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	22	77	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 82

DRIVEN WHEN THOUGHT YOU MAY HAVE
CONSUMED TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: All respondents)

Q28a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you
thought you might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	6	94	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	20	79	1
No	(1553)	%	1	99	--
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	7	93	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	22	77	1

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 83

EVER DRIVEN WHEN YOU THOUGHT YOU MAY
HAVE CONSUMED TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: Haven't driven when thought might
have consumed too much alcohol)

Q28b. Looking back, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you may have
consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL (16-64)	(2380)	%	57	41	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(839)	%	77	22	1
No	(1527)	%	46	52	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(2214)	%	59	39	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(781)	%	79	21	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 84

EVER DRIVEN WHEN YOU THOUGHT YOU MAY
HAVE CONSUMED TOO MUCH ALCOHOL

(Base: All respondents)

- Q28a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you thought you might have had too much alcohol to drive safely?
- Q28b. Looking back, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when you may have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

	Unweighted N	TOTAL (4010)
Past Year	%	6
More than one Year Ago	%	33
Never	%	61

TABLE 85

HOW LONG AGO SINCE DROVE WHEN YOU THOUGHT YOU SHOULD NOT

(Base: Have driven when might/may have consumed too much alcohol)

Q28c1. How long ago was that (the most recent time)?

	Unweighted N	TOTAL (1669)	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK	
			YES (921)	NO (740)
		%	%	%
Within Past Week		1	1	*
Within Past Month		2	3	*
Within Past Year		14	23	4
1-2 Years		8	10	6
3-4 Years		10	8	12
5 or More		64	53	76
Not Sure		1	2	2

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 86

EVER KNOWN SOMEONE IN AN ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENT

(Base: All Respondents)

Q53 Have you ever known someone who was involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	49	50	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	55	43	2
No	(1553)	%	49	50	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	54	45	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	58	40	2

TABLE 87

EVER BEEN INVOLVED IN AN ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENT

(Base: All Respondents)

Q54a. Have you ever been involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	11	89	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	16	83	*
No	(1553)	%	10	90	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	13	87	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	16	83	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 88

DRIVER OR PASSENGER IN ACCIDENT

(Base: Have been involved in an accident
where a driver had consumed alcohol)

Q54b. Were you a driver or a passenger in the motor vehicle accident?

	Unweighted N		Driver	Passenger	Both	Pedestrian	Other
TOTAL	(473)	%	43	51	3	1	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(186)	%	46	48	4	1	*
No	(166)	%	34	61	2	*	2
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(462)	%	43	51	4	1	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(181)	%	47	46	5	1	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 89

EVER BEEN STOPPED BY POLICE FOR SUSPICION

(Base: All Respondents)

Q48a. Have you ever been stopped by a police officer who thought you may have been in violation of the laws against drinking and driving?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	16	84	*
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	28	72	*
No	(1553)	%	13	87	*
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	18	81	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	22	77	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 90

BEEN STOPPED MORE THAN ONCE FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNK DRIVING

(Base: Have been stopped by a police officer)

Q48b. Have you been stopped more than once for possible violation of drinking and driving laws?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(711)	%	25	74	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(328)	%	30	70	*
No	(231)	%	21	78	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(694)	%	26	73	1
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(321)	%	30	70	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 91

EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF VIOLATING DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: Have been stopped by a police officer)

Q48c. Have you ever been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?

	Unweighted N		Yes DWI	Yes DUI	Yes Both	Yes DK Which	No
TOTAL	(711)	%	9	10	1	2	78
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING							
Yes	(328)	%	8	10	2	1	78
No	(231)	%	9	10	--	2	79
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(694)	%	9	11	1	1	78
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(321)	%	8	11	2	1	77

TABLE 92

HOW LONG AGO SINCE CONVICTION

(Base: Have been convicted of DWI or DUI)

Q48d. How long ago did that happen (the most recent time)?

	Unweighted N	DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINK		
		TOTAL (158) %	YES (75) %	NO (48) %
Within Past Year		3	5	4
1-2 Years		14	16	8
3-4 Years		16	16	20
5-9 Years		32	38	30
10 or More		34	24	37
Median		6.0	5.0	6.0
Mean		8.4	6.7	9.3
S.D.		6.5	5.2	7.6
S.E.		.5	.6	1.1

TABLE 93

KNOW SOMEONE CONVICTED OF VIOLATING DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: All Respondents)

Q49. Do you personally know anyone who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?

	Unweighted N		Yes	No	Not Sure
TOTAL	(4010)	%	62	37	1
HAVE DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING					
Yes	(1116)	%	77	22	1
No	(1553)	%	63	37	1
TOTAL (16-64) 1993	(3624)	%	68	32	*
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING (16-64) 1993	(1057)	%	80	19	*

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

VI. CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR: 1991-1993

As described in the introduction, the majority of the survey questions for the 1993 survey were drawn from the 1991 survey. The sample design and data collection methodologies for the two surveys were also generally equivalent. The principal difference between the two surveys was that the study population for the 1991 survey was limited to those 16-64 years, while the 1993 survey covered the general public aged 16 and older. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the extent and pattern of changes in the attitudes and behavior of the American public related to drinking and driving between 1991 and 1993 by restricting comparison of the findings of the two surveys to the same age group, those 16 to 64 years old. Data comparing 1991 and 1993 are presented on every question the two surveys have in common.

Comparison of Sample Estimates between Surveys

The comparison of sample estimates between the 1991 survey and the 1993 survey, as mentioned above, is restricted to the population aged 16-64, which was represented in both surveys. Both samples were weighted to their respective population parameters to correct for disproportionate sampling and any non-participation bias. The sample weights, however, were designed so that the size of the weighted sample was the same as the unweighted sample.

Comparisons between the two surveys have been avoided when major differences in question wording or recording procedures exist. However, in the 1993 survey a modifying phrase "within two hours of drinking" was substituted for the more indefinite phrase "after drinking" used in certain questions in the 1991 survey. All differences in question wording in comparisons between the two surveys are identified in the reference tables.

A statistical test of independence (chi square) has been conducted for the comparisons presented in the following chapter. These tests have been conducted on the weighted sample estimates, since they represented unbiased estimates of the

population characteristics. Since the weighted sample is equivalent to the unweighted sample size, the weighting procedure should not affect the statistical test in any substantial degree.

The Pearson chi square test has been used to test the independence of the estimates between the two surveys. We have treated "not sure" and "refused" as missing values for the purpose of these calculations. The significance level of the chi square is presented in the table. The common practice is to treat any difference that is significant at the .05 level as a "statistically significant" difference. This means that the difference between the two sample estimates is greater than would be expected as a result of sampling variance for two independent samples of the same population. Hence, such a difference would reflect a "real" difference or change in the population.

In the case of open ended questions which permitted multiple responses, each response has been treated as a "dummy" or dichotomous variable. These responses were tested individually.

It should be noted that given the sizes of the two samples, most differences between sample estimates of more than one or two percentage points will be statistically significant. This means that observed differences are unlikely to be the result of sample fluctuation.

Comparison of Samples

Population estimates based on sample surveys are subject to sample variability or sampling error. In addition, survey estimates may also be subject to other sources of error, including coverage error (e.g., non-telephone households are excluded from the sampling frame), non-response error (e.g., a non-random subset of selected respondents refuse to participate in the survey), and interviewing error (e.g., interviewer effects on survey response), among others. Although non-sampling errors are a source of concern in all survey estimates, there is particular concern when comparing estimates from different surveys because the nature, direction and size of these error components could be different.

A comparison of the demographic characteristics of the two samples provides a starting-point for evaluating the comparability of findings between the two surveys. If there were significant differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the two samples, this would raise questions about the comparability of sampling procedures between the two surveys. Although demographic differences would not be expected between the two samples, changes in population behavior might have occurred between 1991 and 1993. The areas of behavior which would be most likely to impact upon attitudes toward drinking and driving would be those related to drinking and driving. Hence, a comparison of the characteristics of the two samples is also made in these areas.

General Characteristics

Both the 1991 and 1993 surveys were weighted to population parameters for age and gender. This weighting was designed to correct for oversampling of the youngest age group in the 1993 survey and non-participation biases associated with age and gender. Slight differences in the age distribution between the 1991 and 1993 samples reflect corresponding shifts in the total populations to which the samples were weighted (Table 94, p. 152).

There was no attempt to weight samples by other socio-demographic characteristics. Nonetheless, the differences between the two samples in the characteristics of race, ethnicity and income are trivial. Hence, there appear to be no measurable biases in the socio-demographic characteristics of the two surveys that would affect sample comparisons between the 1991 and 1993 surveys.

Driving Frequency

The proportion of 16-64 year olds who reported that they drive motor vehicles on a daily basis remained essentially unchanged between 1991 (82%) and 1993 (81%). Similarly, there were no changes in the proportion of this population which reported that

they drove several days a week (10%-10%), once a week or less (2%-2%), or only during certain times a year (1%-1%). There was no statistically significant differences in the driving frequencies of either the general public or those who have driven within two hours of drinking between 1991 and 1993 (Table 95, p. 153).

Drinking Patterns

There is no statistically significant difference in the reported frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages, among those 16-64 years old, between 1991 and 1993. The proportion who drink at least three or four days a week was 8% in 1991 and 8% in 1993. Similarly, the proportions are almost identical between 1991 and 1993 for those who drink one or two days a week (16%-16%), two or three days a month (14%-15%), once a month or less (29%-28%), and never in the past year (33%-32%). There is also no statistically significant difference in the frequency of drinking for those who have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year (Table 96, p. 154).

On the other hand, there is a significant difference between the two surveys in where the 16-64 year old population usually drinks. There is little difference between 1991 and 1993 in the proportion of the public who usually drink at their own home (56%-55%) and at other people's homes (10%-11%). However, the proportion who usually drink at restaurants has declined over the two year period (17%-13%), while the proportion who usually drink at bars or taverns has increased (10%-14%). There is also a statistically significant change in the usual location of drinking for those who have driven within two hours of drinking (Table 97, p. 155).

The average number of alcoholic drinks consumed per sitting has remained the same between 1991 and 1993. Among the general population, aged 16-64, the average number of drinks per sitting was 2.4 in both 1991 and 1993. The average number of drinks also remained essentially unchanged for drinking drivers between 1991 (2.7) and 1993 (2.8) surveys (Table 98, p. 156).

Those who consumed alcohol were asked whether or not they felt that, compared to most people, it took more or less alcohol to affect them. The proportion of drinkers

who felt that it took more alcohol to affect them than most people was somewhat lower in 1991 (10%) than in 1993 (15%). The difference is large enough to be statistically significant (Table 99, p. 157).

The samples were also asked how many days in the past month they had consumed any alcoholic beverage. The average number of drinking days in the past thirty days was slightly lower in 1993 (4.5) than in 1991 (4.8). However, the difference was not statistically significant (Table 100, p. 158).

The characteristics of the population samples for the 1991 and 1993 surveys appear very similar. Not only are there no real differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the two samples, but the frequency of both drinking and driving remains unchanged. This suggests that other differences in attitudes related to drinking and driving between 1991 and 1993 reflect real changes over time in the population rather than sampling differences between the two surveys.

General Perceptions and Opinions about Drinking and Driving

Public concern about drinking and driving remains high. More than four out of five persons **aged 16-64** (83%) said that drinking and driving by others is a "major threat" to the safety of them and their families. This is statistically indistinguishable from the 84% of 16-64 year olds who considered drinking and driving a major threat in 1991. There is also no evidence of change in the perception that drinking and driving is a major threat by respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking (71%-71%) (Table 101, p. 159).

On the other hand, there has been a measurable decline in the perceived importance of doing something about reducing drinking and driving. In 1993, nearly nine out ten persons aged 16-64 (87%) said that it is "very important" to do something to reduce drinking and driving. These rates, although quite high, are lower than the 1991 rates (91%). Moreover, among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the proportion who feel that it is very important to do something to reduce drinking and driving has fallen from 80% in 1991 to 74% in 1993 (Table 102, p. 160).

There is some evidence of incremental changes in beliefs about the characteristics of drinking drivers. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who agreed that most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics has declined from 56% to 52%. A similar shift is found in the proportion of respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking who believed that most alcohol impaired drivers are alcoholics (46%-40%) (Table 103, p. 161).

The proportion of 16-64 year olds who agreed that drinking and driving by people who are not alcoholics is a serious highway problem has remained unchanged at 90% between 1991 and 1993. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, however, the proportion who believed that drinking and driving by non-alcoholics is a serious problem may have increased. However, the observed change (87% to 89%) was too small to be statistically significant (Table 104, p. 162).

There has been a statistically significant decline in the proportion of 16-64 year olds who believed that people should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all. The proportion who felt that no drinking should be permitted before driving has fallen from 77% in 1991 to 73% in 1993. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the approval rate for a zero alcohol limit has fallen from 53% to 49% (Table 105, p. 163).

There has been a small, but statistically significant, change in the perception that alcohol impaired drivers cannot drive safely, even if they were more careful than usual. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who strongly disagreed with the statement that people can drive safely after drinking too much alcohol as long as they drive more carefully than usual was 88% in 1991 and 86% in 1993. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the proportion who strongly disagreed that alcohol impaired drivers can drive safely has remained the same (78%-78%) (Table 106, p. 164).

Personal Perspectives on Drinking and Driving

The majority of persons 16-64 years old continued to say that if they had

consumed more alcohol than they ordinarily prefer to drink before driving they would not drive under any circumstances. In 1991, 60% reported that they would not drive under any circumstances in this situation. Approximately the same proportion (58%) said that they would not drive under any circumstances in 1993. The difference in this sentiment between 1991 and 1993 was also non-significant for respondents who have driven after drinking (50%-48%) (Table 107, p. 165).

The perception of walking as a safe alternative to driving after drinking too much remained unchanged. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who felt that walking is a safe way for people to get to their destinations if they have been drinking too much to drive was 53% in 1991 and 52% in 1993. The proportion of respondents who have driven after drinking in the past two hours who see walking as a safe alternative has also remained the same in 1991 and 1993 (55%-54%) (Table 108, p. 166).

The two surveys also permitted comparisons of perceptions of the types of interventions friends and hosts should make to prevent alcohol impaired driving. There seemed to be some changes in the types of actions that the public felt they could do as a friend if they were out with people who they knew had too much to drink to drive safely. Somewhat fewer said that they could drive them home in 1993 (64%) than in 1991 (73%), while somewhat more said that they could take their keys (33%) in 1993 than in 1991 (29%). These differences are statistically significant. However, caution should be exercised in comparing responses to open ended questions since difference in probing and coding procedures could account for small differences (Table 109, p. 167).

The proportion of 16-64 year olds who felt that most of their friends would be unlikely to get irritated or angry at them if they asked them not to drive after drinking too much has increased (49%-57%) between 1991 and 1993. However, among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, those proportions (56%-56%) have remained unchanged (Table 110, p. 168).

The perception that if they asked a friend not to drive after drinking too much, most friends would be likely to tell you that they're OK to drive has shifted slightly between 1991 and 1993. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who felt that most of their

friends would be unlikely to say that they were OK to drive has increased from 24% to 26%. The change, though small, is statistically significant (Table 111, p. 169).

There is also an increase in the proportion of 16-64 year olds who felt that most of their friends, if they asked them not to drive, would be likely to follow your advice not drive. In 1991, 72% of 16-64 year olds felt that most of their friends would follow their advice, compared to 75% in 1993. More dramatically, the proportion who felt that most of their friends would be "very likely" to follow their advice has increased from 34% in 1991 to 41% in 1993 (Table 112, p. 170).

There also seems to be some modest changes in what the public felt they could do as a host of a social event to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely. Somewhat fewer said that they could designate drivers in 1993 (24%) than in 1991 (31%), while somewhat more said that they could collect keys (18%) in 1993 than in 1991 (14%). The population was less likely to suggest serving food (15%-13%) and serving less alcohol (35%-32%) in 1993 than 1991. However, they were more likely to mention offering sleeping accommodations (11%-14%), limiting serving hours (4%-7%) or driving them home (7%-9%). These differences (on this open-ended question) are statistically significant (Table 113, p. 171).

Similarly, there were some modest changes in the perception of what the public felt they could do as a host of a social event if they had guests who drank too much to drive safely to keep them from driving. Somewhat fewer said that they could drive them home in 1993 (36%) than in 1991 (42%), or have someone else drive them home (33%-37%) (Table 114, p. 172).

Attitudes about Enforcement and Sanctions

There was no appreciable change in attitudes about enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community. Nearly half (49%) of those 16-64 said that the enforcement of drinking and driving laws in their community was "about right" in both 1991 and 1993. Only a handful felt that current enforcement was "too much" in either 1991 (3%) or 1993 (4%). Similarly, a substantial minority said that current enforcement of

those laws was "too little" in both 1991 (44%) and 1993 (43%). None of these differences are statistically significant (Table 115, p. 173).

There was a small difference in attitudes about current penalties for violating drinking and driving laws. About seven in ten persons aged 16-64 years old felt that penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws should be more severe in both 1991 (69%) and 1993 (71%). Similarly, about the same proportion felt that penalties should remain about the same as they are now (26%-23%). These differences, though small, are statistically significant. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking there has been some movement away from keeping penalties the same (41%-35%) towards making them more severe (50%-55%) (Table 116, p. 174).

When asked what they thought the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol, for a first offense, there appeared to be a modest shift in sentiment towards fines. Four out of ten (44%) of 16-64 year olds favored a fine for a first offense in 1991, and half favored a fine in 1993 (49%). This pattern was paralleled among drivers who have driven within two hours of drinking, as well (Table 117, p. 175).

There was a small, but measurable difference between 1991 and 1993 in perceptions of the likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who considered it unlikely that they would be stopped by police for driving after they had too much to drink was 34% in 1991, compared to 32% in 1993. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the proportion who considered it unlikely that they would be stopped by police is essentially unchanged (40-41%) over this period (Table 118, p. 176).

There was another small, but measurable difference between 1991 and 1993 in perceptions of the likelihood of being charged with breaking drinking and driving laws if stopped by police when driving after drinking too much. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who considered it unlikely that they would be charged by police after being stopped was 7% in 1991, compared to 9% in 1993. About half felt it was almost certain that they would be charged with breaking the law, if stopped, in both 1991 (50%) and 1993 (47%).

Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the proportion who consider it almost certain they would be charged if stopped by police was essentially unchanged (45-44%) between 1991 and 1993 (Table 119, p. 177).

There was little apparent change between 1991 and 1993 in perceptions of the likelihood of being punished, if charged with breaking drinking and driving laws. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who considered it almost certain that they would receive some form of punishment if charged by police was 53% in 1991, compared to 52% in 1993. Among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the proportion who considered it almost certain they would be punished if charged with breaking the drinking and driving laws was essentially unchanged (57-56%) between 1991 and 1993 (Table 120, p. 178).

In general, a comparison of the two surveys suggested that some of the perceived risks associated with driving and drinking -- being stopped, arrested, convicted and punished -- appears to have declined slightly since 1991. By contrast, the perception of the likely severity of punishment -- if convicted -- has increased appreciably between the two surveys. The perception that, if punished, the sanctions imposed would be very severe has increased from 1991 (17%) to 1993 (24%). Similarly, among respondents who have driven within two hours of drinking, the expectation of "very severe" sanctions has increased from 21% in 1991 to 30% in 1993 (Table 121, p. 179).

The driving age public continued to believe that an accident is a greater risk than being stopped by police if they drive after drinking. In 1991, 63% of 16-64 year olds felt that in their community they were more likely to have an accident than be stopped by police if they had too much to drink. About the same proportion (66%) felt this way in 1993. These differences are not statistically significant at the .05 level (Table 122, p. 180).

Reported Behavior

The exposure of the general public, 16-64 years old, to alcohol impaired driving appeared relatively unchanged between 1991 and 1993. The proportion of the

population aged 16-64, who reported having ridden with an alcohol impaired driver in the past year has remained essentially unchanged between 1991 (15%) and 1993 (14%). These differences are not statistically significant (Table 123, p. 181).

However, fewer respondents who have ridden with alcohol impaired drivers in 1993 reported that, in the most recent situation, they were aware that the driver was impaired before driving with them (29%) than did so in 1991 (37%). These differences are statistically significant. This may mean that the public is somewhat more likely to avoid riding with an obviously impaired driver than they were two years earlier (Table 124, p. 182).

The public was also asked (in an open-ended question) what types of activities they had ever undertaken in order to avoid driving after drinking. The most striking difference between 1991 and 1993 was the increase in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had never done anything to avoid driving after drinking between 1991 (9%) and 1993 (28%) (Table 125, p. 183).

The actual proportion of the public, aged 16-64 years old, who reported driving after drinking in the past year did not change between 1991 (27%) and 1993 (28%). It should be noted that the modification of the question wording from "after drinking" in 1991 to "within two hours after drinking" in 1993 appears to have had no effect on the survey estimates (Table 126, p. 184). In 1991, this question was only followed-up with one additional question: *"How many times in the past thirty days would you say that you have driven after drinking?"* In 1993, the number of times driven after drinking in the past year was asked before the number of times in the past thirty days. The proportion of those who have driven after drinking in the past thirty days has decreased from 69% in 1991 to 58% in 1993. However, this shift may be a result of the question ordering (Table 127, p. 185).

The proportion of the population, aged 16-64 years old, who reported driving in the past year when they felt they might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely has remained about the same between 1991 (6%) and 1993 (7%). Consequently, the population prevalence of past year driving when alcohol impaired (based on personal

judgment) appears to be unchanged between 1991 and 1993 (7%-7%). However, the actual incidence of alcohol impaired driving cannot be determined without trip data that was not collected in either survey (Table 128, p. 186).

Among those who report that they have driven in the past year when they felt they had to much to drive safely, the proportion who report impaired driving in the past thirty days is has declined between 1991 (23%) and 1993 (11%). This difference is large enough to be statistically significant. However, a change in the question order between 1991 and 1993 (a recency question was added in 1993) may have affected this difference (Table 129, p. 187).

There has been no measurable change in the population prevalence of personal involvement in an alcohol related crash. In 1991, 12% of the population, aged 16-64, reported having been in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash. In 1993, a statistically indistinguishable 13% reported past experience in an alcohol related accident (Table 130, p. 188). Those who were involved in an alcohol related accident were asked whether they had been the driver or a passenger in the (most recent such) crash. In 1991, 40% of those involved an alcohol related crash said that they had been the driver, compared to 43% in 1993. The difference is not statistically significant (Table 131, p. 189).

On the other hand, there has been a small decrease in the proportion of this population who reported knowing others who have been involved in an alcohol related accident. In both years, a majority of those 16-64 years old reported that they knew someone who had been involved in an alcohol related crash. However, the proportion has declined from 58% in 1991 to 54% in 1993 (Table 132, p. 190).

In both 1991 and 1993, this national sample of persons aged 16-64 years old were asked whether they had ever been stopped by a police officer who thought that they might have had been in violation of the drinking and driving laws. The same proportion in both years -- eighteen percent -- said that they had ever been stopped by the police for suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol. Slightly more of those who had driven within two hours of drinking in 1993 (30%) than those who have driven

after drinking in 1991 (27%) reported that they had ever been stopped by police, but the difference was not statistically significant (Table 133, p. 191). Among those who have been stopped by police, there is no difference between 1991 and 1993 in the proportion who report that they have been stopped more than once (Table 134, p. 192).

The stability between 1991 and 1993 in drinking and driving rates and exposure to drinking and driving situations may be contrasted to the continued increase during the same period in safety belt use. The proportion of the population, 16-64, who "always" wear their safety belts when driving or riding increased from 64% in 1991 to 67% in 1993. Although the change was small, and not statistically significant (Table 135, p. 193).

Number of Drinks Before Driving

In both 1991 and 1993, drivers who consumed alcohol were asked how many alcoholic drinks they felt they could consume before it (a) affected their driving skills; or (b) would become too dangerous to drive safely. The average number of drinks that respondents felt that they could consume before it affected their driving skills was 3.1 in 1991 and 2.9 in 1993 (Table 136, p. 194). The average number of drinks that respondents felt that they could consume before it became too dangerous to drive was 4.3 in 1991 and 4.1 in 1993 (Table 137, p. 195). These slight changes are not statistically significant.

The remainder of the population who do not drink or who do not drive were also asked how many 12 ounce beers (Table 138, p. 196), glasses of wine (Table 139, p. 197), and drinks of hard liquor (Table 140, p. 198) could be consumed by most people before it becomes too dangerous to drive. The average number of beers (2.7-2.8), glasses of wine (2.6-2.6), and drinks of hard liquor (2.0-1.9) that non-drinkers feel are the safe limits before driving have remained essentially the same between 1991 and 1993.

Summary: 1991 vs. 1993 Survey

Although both surveys found strong public support for both public and private efforts to reduce drinking and driving, there is some evidence of a decline in this concern

between 1991 to 1993. There was a significant decline from 1991 to 1993 among all respondents aged 16-64 (91%-87%), and among those who have driven within two hours of drinking (80%-74%), who felt it is "very important" to do something to reducing drinking and driving. The proportion who felt that no drinking should be permitted before driving has also fallen from 1991 to 1993 among the public aged 16-64 (77%-73%) and among those who have driven within two hours of drinking (53%-49%).

Views about personal behavior in drinking and driving situations appear unchanged from 1991 to 1993. The same proportion in 1991 and 1993 said under no circumstances would they drive after consuming too much alcohol. Walking was also considered a safe alternative to driving after drinking by the same proportion in 1991 and 1993.

Some attitudes about preventing others from driving after drinking have changed slightly. Although driving others home has declined from 1991 to 1993 (73%-64%) as an option to prevent others from driving after drinking too much, taking away their keys seems to have increased from 1991 to 1993 (29%-33%). In addition, the view that others would listen to requests not to drive has increased. Respondents aged 16-64 who believe their friends would not be upset if they were asked not to drive has increased from 1991 to 1993 (49%-57%), as has the perceived likelihood that these friends would follow their advice not to drive.

As hosts, the mention of some actions to prevent driving after drinking, such as designating drivers, and serving food and less alcohol, has decreased from 1991 to 1993, while the mention of other actions, such as collecting keys and offering sleeping accommodations, has increased.

There was little or no change from 1991 to 1993 in the attitudes about enforcement of drinking and driving laws and sanctions. In 1991 and 1993, there was no change in views about the levels of community enforcement. There was an increase in recommendations of fines from 1991 to 1993.

There was less fear about being stopped by police and charged with drinking and driving. The perception that apprehension for drinking and driving is unlikely has de-

creased slightly from 1991 to 1993 (34%-32%), as well as the perception that it is almost certain they would be charged with breaking the law (50%-47%). Yet, if convicted, the perception of the likely severity of punishment has increased (17%-24%).

Although experience riding with an alcohol-impaired driver has remained the same, respondents' awareness of the driver's impaired condition before getting in the vehicle in those situations has decreased from 1991 to 1993 (37%-29%).

Even though there was a sharp increase between 1991 and 1993 among respondents aged 16-64 who reported that they have never done anything to avoid driving after drinking (9%-29%), the proportion who reported driving after drinking in the previous 12 months did not change (27%-28%). Other forms of highway safety behaviors, such as always wearing safety belt, have increased from 1991 to 1993 (64%-67%).

There was also no change in the personal involvement in an alcohol-related crash (12%-13%). However, there was a decrease in those who reported knowing others involved in an alcohol related crash (58%-54%).

In summary, the surveys suggest that from 1991 to 1993 changes in drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors are small. The severity of the problem, in terms of the proportion of the public who drives after drinking, and the proportion who have ridden with an impaired driver, has held fairly constant from 1991 to 1993. The public's concern about drinking and driving remains high and support for stronger penalties has increased.

TABLE 94
DEMOGRAPHICS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
GENDER				
Male	49	50	70	70
Female	51	50	30	30
	p = .586		p = .878	
AGE				
16-20	11	10	4	5
21-29	20	21	26	25
30-45	42	38	47	44
46-64	27	30	23	26
	p = .013		p = .408	
RACE				
White	85	82	88	87
Black or African-American	8	9	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	1	1
Eskimo, Aleutian or American Indian	1	2	2	2
Something else (SPECIFY)	--	1	--	1
Hispanic	NA	3	NA	2
Not sure (VOL)	--	*	*	*
Refused (VOL)	--	1	2	1
	p = .021		p = .024	
HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Yes, Hispanic	6	7	5	5
No, not Hispanic	93	92	94	95
Not sure (VOL)	--	*	*	*
Refused (VOL)	--	*	*	*
	p = .245		p = .515	
INCOME				
Less than \$15,000	9	11	5	8
\$15,000 - \$29,999	21	21	21	16
\$30,000 - \$49,999	31	29	31	30
\$50,000 or more	30	28	38	39
Not sure/refused (VOL)	9	9	4	8
	p = .009		p = .021	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 95

DRIVING FREQUENCY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q1a.(Q1.) How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Would you say you usually drive....?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Every day	82	81	92	91
Several days a week	10	10	7	6
Once a week or less	2	2	1	1
Only during certain times a year	1	1	*	1
Never	4	6	--	1
Other (SPECIFY) (VOL)	*	NA	--	NA
Don't know (VOL)	--	*	--	--
Refused (VOL)	--	--	--	--
	p = .199		p = .546	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 96

DRINKING CHARACTERISTICS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q12a.(Q10) During the last 12 months, how often did you [usually] drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor? Would you say you usually drank alcoholic beverages...?

Q14.(Q12) When you drink alcoholic beverages, which ONE of the following beverages do you drink most often? Do you usually drink...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
FREQUENCY OF DRINKING				
Every day	1	1	3	3
Nearly every day	1	2	3	4
Three or four days a week	6	5	15	13
One or two days a week	16	16	36	37
Two or three days a month	14	15	25	24
Once a month or less	29	28	18	20
Never in the last 12 months	33	32	--	--
Other (SPECIFY) (VOL)	--	NA	--	NA
Not sure (VOL)	*	--	--	--
Refused (VOL)	*	*	*	*
	p = .448		p = .812	
TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE RESPONDENT USUALLY DRINKS				
Beer	32	31	42	39
Light beer	21	21	26	27
Wine	17	18	14	14
Wine coolers	12	11	4	4
Hard liquor or mixed drinks	18	18	13	15
Something else (SPECIFY)	--	1	*	*
Not sure (VOL)	--	*	--	*
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .701		p = .707	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 97
USUAL PLACE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q18. When you drink alcoholic beverages, where do you usually drink?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1616)	<u>1993</u> (2364)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
At home	56	55	55	51
At other's homes	10	11	7	9
Bars/Taverns	10	14	15	20
Restaurants	17	13	15	14
Stadiums/Arenas	*	*	*	1
Weddings	1	1	*	*
Parties/Social gatherings	--	3	--	2
Outdoors	3	1	4	1
Somewhere else	2	1	3	2
	p = .00000		p = .001	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 98

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PER SITTING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had
alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months)Q15. About how many alcoholic beverages do you usually drink per sitting?
(Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19 - asked separately for number of beers, light beers,
wine coolers, glasses of wine and hard liquor or mixed drinks)

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1646)	<u>1993</u> (2364)	<u>1991</u> (483)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Less than one	3	2	2	*
one	34	32	28	20
two	31	33	32	36
three	15	16	17	22
four	7	6	6	8
five	4	3	6	4
six	4	4	6	5
Seven or More	3	3	3	4
Not sure	1	1	*	1
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mean	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8
S.D.	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3
S.E.	.008	.053	.009	.089
	p = .604		p = .0008	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 99

COMPARED TO MOST, MORE OR LESS ALCOHOL TO AFFECT DRIVING ABILITY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had alcoholic beverages
in the past 12 months)

Q25.(Q35) Compared to most people, does it take more or less alcohol to affect
your ability to drive safely, or is it about the same as most people?

	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1565)	<u>1993</u> (2280)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
Weighted N:				
	%	%	%	%
More alcohol	10	15	15	20
Less alcohol	36	35	22	26
About the same	54	50	63	54
	p = .00001		p = .001	

TABLE 100

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had alcoholic beverages
in the past 12 months)

Q13.(Q13) How many days in the past 30 days have you consumed any alcoholic beverages?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1616)	<u>1993</u> (2364)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
None	26	27	8	11
1-2	29	31	25	24
3-5	16	16	22	23
6-9	9	8	13	14
10-14	8	7	14	11
15-19	4	4	5	5
20-24	3	3	6	5
25 or more	3	3	*	*
Median	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0
Mean	4.8	4.5	7.4	6.9
S.D.	6.7	6.3	7.6	6.9
S.E.	.2	.1	.3	.2
	p = .702		p = .256	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 101

DRINKING AND DRIVING AS THREAT TO
PERSONAL SAFETY OF RESPONDENT AND FAMILY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q40.(Q51) In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family ? Would you say drinking and driving by others is...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
A major threat	84	83	71	71
A minor threat	15	15	27	27
Not a threat	1	2	1	1
Not sure (VOL)	--	1	--	1
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .161		p = .813	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 102
IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q41.(Q52) How important is it that something be done to reduce drinking and driving?
Is it...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Very important	91	87	80	74
Somewhat important	8	12	19	23
Not important	1	1	*	2
Not sure (VOL)	--	*	--	*
Refused (VOL)	--	--	--	--
	p = .00000		p = .002	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 103

MOST IMPAIRED DRIVERS ARE PROBLEM DRINKERS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q3.(Q4.) The following questions deal with drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers.

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	25	25	15	15
Somewhat agree	31	27	31	25
Somewhat disagree	27	31	31	36
Strongly disagree	16	15	21	22
Don't know (VOL)	2	2	2	2
Refused (VOL)	*	*	*	--
	p = .008		p = .065	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 104

NON-PROBLEM DRINKERS ARE A DWI RISK

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q4.(Q5.) The following questions deal with drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Drinking and driving by people who are NOT alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway safety problem.

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	72	74	64	65
Somewhat agree	18	16	23	24
Somewhat disagree	5	4	6	5
Strongly disagree	4	4	6	5
Don't know (VOL)	1	1	*	1
Refused (VOL)	--	--	--	--
	p = .244		p = .470	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 105

NO DRINKING BEFORE DRIVING SHOULD BE PERMITTED

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q5.(Q6.) The following questions deal with drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all.

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	53	53	22	25
Somewhat agree	24	20	31	24
Somewhat disagree	16	16	31	28
Strongly disagree	7	10	15	22
Don't know (VOL)	*	*	1	*
Refused (VOL)	*	--	--	--
	p = .00000		p = .001	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 106

IMPAIRED DRIVERS CAN DRIVE SAFELY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q6.(Q7.) The following questions deal with drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

People can drive safely after drinking too much alcohol as long as they drive more carefully than usual.

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	3	2	4	2
Somewhat agree	3	4	4	6
Somewhat disagree	7	8	12	14
Strongly disagree	88	86	78	78
Don't know (VOL)	*	*	*	*
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	*
	p = .0003		p = .035	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 107

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH RESPONDENT WOULD DRIVE WHEN IMPAIRED

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years who both
drive and drink in the past year)Q27.(Q36) Suppose you had consumed more alcohol than you ordinarily would prefer
to drink before driving. Under what circumstances or conditions would you
still drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u> (1565)	<u>1993</u> (2282)	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)	<u>p values</u>
	%	%		%	%	
Emergency only	22	27	.0005	23	27	.028
I was the most sober	1	2	.401	2	2	.674
Only way to get home	8	9	.267	13	15	.225
Other (SPECIFY)	8	4	.00000	11	6	.0004
NONE/WOULDN'T	60	58	.206	50	48	.476
Not sure	3	4	.025	4	5	.373
Refused	--	*		--	--	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 108
WALKING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DWI

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q11.(Q9.) Walking is a safe way for people to get to their destinations if they have been drinking too much alcohol to drive.

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	23	24	22	22
Somewhat agree	30	28	33	32
Somewhat disagree	23	24	24	28
Strongly disagree	23	23	19	18
Don't know (VOL)	1	1	2	1
Refused (VOL)	*	*	*	--
	p = .609		p = .249	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 109

ACTIONS RESPONDENT WOULD TAKE TO PREVENT SOCIAL COMPANIONS
FROM DRIVING AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH TO DRIVE SAFELY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q35.(Q46) If you were OUT with people who you knew had too much to drink to drive safely,
what could you do as a friend to keep them from driving?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)	<u>p values</u>
	%	%		%	%	
Have someone else drive them home	18	17	.107	25	16	.00001
Have a taxi or ride service drive them home	28	26	.295	30	29	.726
Drive them home	73	64	.00000	71	62	.0002
Take their keys	29	33	.016	28	33	.057
Talk them out of it	NA	4		NA	5	
Call the police	NA	1		NA	1	
Invite them to spend the night	NA	1		NA	1	
Have them stay later/until sober	NA	1		NA	1	
Disable their car	NA	*		NA	1	
Offer them coffee	NA	*		NA	1	
Physically detain them	NA	1		NA	1	
Other (SPECIFY)	14	13	.346	17	16	.388
Nothing	*	1	.323	*	1	.438
Not sure	1	2	.012	1	1	.236
Refused	*	--		--	--	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 110

HOW LIKELY FRIENDS WOULD BE TO GET ANGRY
IF ASKED NOT TO DRIVE AFTER DRINKING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64) *

Q36.(Q47) Suppose you asked a friend not to drive because you thought the friend had drunk too much alcohol. Please tell me how likely it is that MOST of your friends would react in the following ways.

Would MOST of your friends be VERY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY, SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY, OR VERY UNLIKELY TO get irritated or angry at you?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (980)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (259)
	%	%	%	%
Very likely	14	11	11	8
Somewhat likely	31	27	30	34
Somewhat unlikely	22	23	26	27
Very unlikely	27	34	30	29
Not sure	1	5	1	3
Refused	--	*	--	--
Friends don't drink	5	NA	2	NA
	p = .00006		p = .382	

* In 1993, only the first replicate sample was asked this question.

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 111

HOW LIKELY FRIENDS WOULD BE TO SAY THEY ARE OK TO
DRIVE IF ASKED NOT DRIVE AFTER DRINKING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64)*

Q37.(Q48) Suppose you asked a friend not to drive because you thought the friend had drunk too much alcohol. Please tell me how likely it is that MOST of your friends would react in the following ways.

Would MOST of your friends be VERY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY, SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY, OR VERY UNLIKELY TO tell you that they're OK to drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (980)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (259)
	%	%	%	%
Very likely	31	30	28	30
Somewhat likely	39	39	44	45
Somewhat unlikely	12	10	16	10
Very unlikely	12	16	8	12
Not sure	2	5	2	3
Refused	--	--	--	--
Friends don't drink	5	NA	2	NA
	p = .002		p = .047	

* In 1993, only the first replicate sample was asked this question.

TABLE 112

HOW LIKELY FRIENDS WOULD BE TO AGREE TO
REQUEST NOT TO DRIVE AFTER DRINKING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64)*

Q38.(Q49) Suppose you asked a friend not to drive because you thought the friend had drunk too much alcohol. Please tell me how likely it is that MOST of your friends would react in the following ways.

Would MOST of your friends be VERY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY, SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY, OR VERY UNLIKELY TO follow your advice not to drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (980)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (259)
	%	%	%	%
Very likely	34	41	33	37
Somewhat likely	38	34	42	38
Somewhat unlikely	13	12	16	15
Very unlikely	9	9	5	8
Not sure	2	4	2	3
Refused	--	*	--	--
Friends don't drink	5	NA	2	NA
	p = .002		p = .343	

* In 1993, only the first replicate sample was asked this question.

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 113

PRECAUTIONS RESPONDENT AS HOST WOULD TAKE TO PREVENT
GUESTS FROM DRINKING TOO MUCH TO DRIVE SAFELY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q33.(Q44) If you were to host a social event where alcoholic beverages were to be served,
what could you do ahead of time to prevent guests from drinking too much to
drive safely?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u> (2404) %	<u>1993</u> (3335) %	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u> (639) %	<u>1993</u> (945) %	<u>p values</u>
Serve food	15	13	.049	20	18	.278
Serve non-alcoholic drinks	21	19	.079	22	16	.005
Serve less alcohol/limit drink	35	32	.023	35	29	.007
Designate drivers	31	24	.00000	27	24	.096
Collect keys	14	18	.00000	13	17	.043
Provide sleeping accommodations	11	14	.006	14	17	.080
Drive them home	7	9	.002	8	9	.466
Limit serving hours	4	7	.0002	4	7	.031
Call a cab/taxi/ride service	NA	4		NA	4	
Offer coffee	NA	1		NA	2	
Keep an eye on them; monitor their drinking	NA	2		NA	4	
Warn them about drinking and driving; talk to them about drinking too much	NA	2		NA	2	
Other (SPECIFY)	15	16	.108	18	8	.087
Nothing	3	--		4	--	
Not sure	5	9	.00000	6	9	.014
Refused	--	*		--	*	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 114

ACTIONS RESPONDENT WOULD TAKE TO PREVENT SOCIAL COMPANIONS
FROM DRIVING AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH TO DRIVE SAFELY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q34.(Q45) If you had guests who drank too much to drive safely,
what could you do as a host to keep them from driving?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>p values</u>
	(2404)	(3335)		(639)	(945)	
	%	%		%	%	
Have someone else drive them home	37	33	.004	37	35	.444
Have a taxi or ride service drive them home	29	28	.601	34	29	.045
Drive them home	42	36	.00001	38	34	.091
Take their keys	35	36	.388	38	35	.218
Talk them out of it	NA	2		NA	3	
Call the police	NA	1		NA	1	
Invite them to spend the night	45	43	.066	46	45	.412
Have them stay later/until sober	NA	1		NA	1	
Disable their car	NA	*		NA	1	
Offer them coffee	NA	2		NA	3	
Physically detain them	NA	1		NA	1	
Other (SPECIFY)	10	11	.924	13	13	.829
Nothing	1	1	.114	1	1	.563
Not sure	2	2	.667	*	1	.666
Refused	--	*		--	*	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 115

PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY ENFORCEMENT OF DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q50.(Q63) How would you rate the enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community? Would you say that the level of enforcement is... ?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Too much	3	4	6	6
Too little	44	43	30	33
About right	49	49	59	57
Not sure (VOL)	4	4	5	4
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	*
	p = .601		p = .577	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 116

ATTITUDE ABOUT CURRENT PENALTIES FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q52a.(Q64) In your opinion, should the penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws be... ?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Much more severe	35	37	19	20
Somewhat more severe	34	34	31	35
Somewhat less severe	2	3	5	6
Much less severe	*	1	1	1
Stay the same as they are now	26	23	41	35
No penalties should be given	*	*	1	*
Not sure (VOL)	2	2	3	3
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	*
	p = .023		p = .056	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 117

ATTITUDE ABOUT PENALTY FOR 1ST TIME DUI OFFENDERS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years who say penalties
for drinking and driving should be more or less severe)Q52b.(Q65) What do you think the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol
if it is the first time the driver has been convicted of that offense?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u> (1774)	<u>1993</u> (2709)	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u> (360)	<u>1993</u> (656)	<u>p values</u>
	%	%		%	%	
Suspension/revocation of driver's license	61	61	.941	58	58	.810
A fine (SPECIFY AMOUNT)	44	49	.00025	48	54	.069
Fine under \$500	NA	4		NA	5	
\$500 fine	NA	5		NA	5	
Fine of \$501 to \$999	NA	2		NA	2	
\$1,000 fine	NA	4		NA	5	
Fine of \$1,001 to \$4,999	NA	2		NA	2	
\$5,000 fine	NA	1		NA	*	
Fine over \$5,000	NA	*		NA	*	
Jail time	21	23	.267	13	16	.256
Points on their license	1	2	.030	2	2	.684
AA/Rehabilitation program	8	11	.0001	8	10	.378
Community service/Public service	10	9	.237	9	10	.473
Driving school/films on DWI	9	9	.924	10	11	.454
Impoundment of vehicle tags	NA	*		NA	*	
Forfeiture of vehicle	NA	1		NA	*	
Suspension of vehicle registration	NA	*		NA	*	
Probation	NA	3		NA	4	
Warning	NA	1		NA	1	
Other (SPECIFY)	14	12	.008	17	15	.558
Nothing	NA	*		NA	1	
Not sure	6	4	.0007	5	3	.081
Refused	*	*		--	*	

TABLE 118

LIKELIHOOD OF IMPAIRED DRIVER BEING STOPPED BY A POLICE OFFICER

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q43.(Q55) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

How likely are you to be stopped by a police officer for driving after you have had too much to drink? Is it...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3333)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Almost certain	10	8	7	5
Very likely	18	18	13	14
Somewhat likely	36	41	40	40
Somewhat unlikely	21	20	24	26
Very unlikely	13	12	16	15
Not sure (VOL)	2	1	1	1
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	*
	p = .004		p = .216	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 119

LIKELIHOOD OF IMPAIRED DRIVER BEING CHARGED

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q44.(Q56) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

IF you are stopped by a police officer while driving after you have had too much to drink, how likely is it that the officer will charge you with breaking the drinking and driving laws? Is it...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3333)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Almost certain	50	47	45	44
Very likely	28	27	31	27
Somewhat likely	11	14	14	15
Somewhat unlikely	4	5	5	7
Very unlikely	3	4	4	5
Not sure (VOL)	4	3	2	2
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .006		p = .259	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 120

LIKELIHOOD OF IMPAIRED DRIVER BEING PUNISHED
FOR BREAKING THE DRINKING AND DRIVING LAWS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q45.(Q57) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

If a police officer stops you and charges you with breaking the drinking and driving laws, how likely are you to receive some form of punishment such as a fine, a suspension of your driver's license, or something more severe? Is it...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Almost certain	53	52	57	56
Very likely	27	27	28	26
Somewhat likely	11	13	8	11
Somewhat unlikely	3	3	4	3
Very unlikely	3	3	2	2
Not sure (VOL)	2	3	2	2
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .280		p = .191	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 121

LIKELY SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q46.(Q58) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

IF you were actually punished for drinking and driving, [for a first offense] do you think the punishment would most likely be... ?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Very severe	17	24	21	30
Somewhat severe	56	53	60	54
Not severe	27	20	17	13
Not sure (VOL)	3	3	2	3
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .00000		p = .0004	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 122
COMPARATIVE RISK OF DRINKING AND DRIVING OUTCOMES

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q42.(Q53) In your community, if a person drinks too much before driving [and then drives], which do you think is more likely to happen to them...?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Being stopped by the police	29	27	39	37
Having an accident	63	66	51	53
Neither (VOL)	1	1	1	2
Equally likely (VOL)	4	5	4	6
Not sure (VOL)	3	2	6	3
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	*
	p = .090		p = .236	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 123

PAST YEAR EXPERIENCE AS PASSENGER OF IMPAIRED DRIVER

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q30a.(Q39) In the past 12 months, did you ever RIDE in a motor vehicle with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Yes	15	14	20	20
No	85	86	80	80
Not sure	--	*	--	*
Refused	--	*	--	--
	p = .288		p = .820	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 124

WHEN PASSENGER DECIDED DRIVER HAD CONSUMED
TOO MUCH ALCOHOL TO DRIVE SAFELY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years who have ridden in vehicle with
driver they thought may have had too much alcohol to drive safely)

Q30c.(Q41) Please think back to the last time you RODE with a driver you thought
might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY. Did you decide
the driver was unsafe BEFORE or AFTER you were riding in the motor
vehicle?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (353)	<u>1993</u> (457)	<u>1991</u> (129)	<u>1993</u> (186)
	%	%	%	%
Before	37	29	38	33
After	62	68	61	65
Not sure	1	3	*	2
Refused	--	--	--	--
	p = .018		p = .342	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 125

ACTIONS RESPONDENT HAS TAKEN TO AVOID DRIVING AFTER DRINKING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q39.(Q50) Which of the following things have you EVER DONE to avoid driving after drinking? Have you ever....?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----			DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS		
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>p values</u>	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)	<u>p values</u>
	%	%		%	%	
Called a cab or ride service	18	18	.893	28	25	.266
Ridden the bus or subway	9	9	.640	12	13	.975
Asked someone else for a ride	48	45	.034	71	66	.043
Designated a driver who would not drink	52	45	.00000	69	62	.014
Stayed overnight as a guest	42	40	.074	63	57	.016
Waited until after the effects of the alcohol wore off	36	37	.811	54	56	.360
Walked to your destination	21	21	.485	31	32	.614
Done something else (SPECIFY)	4	2	.00000	3	3	.549
Don't drink	18	1	.00000	NA	--	
Never done anything to avoid driving after drinking	9	28	.00000	6	7	.235
Not sure/Don't know to all the above (VOL)	*	2		--	1	
Refused to all the above (VOL)	*	2		--	1	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 126

DRIVING AFTER DRINKING WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64)

Q26a. In the past 12 months, have you EVER driven a motor vehicle WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking alcoholic beverages?

(Q34.) In the past 12 months, have you driven a motor vehicle after you have been drinking alcoholic beverages?

	----- TOTAL -----	
	<u>1991</u> (1608)	<u>1993</u> (2280)
Weighted N:		
	%	%
Yes	27	28
No	73	71
Not sure/Refused	*	*
Refused	*	*
	p = .649	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 127

DRIVING AFTER DRINKING WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who have driven after drinking alcoholic beverages)

Q26c.(Q37) About how many times in the past 30 days would you say that you have driven (within two hours) after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----	
	<u>1991</u> (607)	<u>1993</u> (948)
	%	%
None	32	42
1-2	45	37
3-11	18	17
12 or more	4	3
Not sure	*	*
Median	1.0	1.0
Mean	2.4	2.1
S.D.	4.8	4.2
S.E.	.2	.1

p = .003

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 128

PREVALENCE OF PAST YEAR IMPAIRED DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q28a.(Q37) In the past 12 months, have you driven a motor vehicle when you thought you might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Yes	6	7	21	22
No	94	93	79	78
Not sure/Refused	--	*	--	--
	p = .060		p = .572	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 129

DRIVEN AFTER CONSUMING TOO MUCH ALCOHOL
IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had driven after drinking
too much alcohol to drive safely)

Q28d.(Q40) In the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle after
you thought you might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----	
	<u>1991</u> (136)	<u>1993</u> (362)
	%	%
None	77	88
1	20	8
2	1	2
3	1	*
4 or more	1	1
Median	.000	.000
Mean	.301	.111
S.D.	.664	.586
S.E.	.06	.04

p = .012

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 130

PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENT

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q54a.(Q67) Have you ever been involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Yes	12	13	15	16
No	88	87	85	83
Not sure/Refused	--	*	--	*
	p = .656		p = .277	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 131

DRIVER OR PASSENGER IN ACCIDENT

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who have been involved in an accident where a driver had consumed alcohol)

Q54b.(Q68) Were you a driver or a passenger in the motor vehicle accident?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (291)	<u>1993</u> (417)	<u>1991</u> (93)	<u>1993</u> (156)
	%	%	%	%
Driver	40	43	50	48
Passenger	53	51	40	47
Both	5	4	9	5
Pedestrian	--	1	--	1
Other	2	1	1	*
	p = .362		p = .418	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 132

KNOWN OTHERS IN ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENT

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q53.(Q66) Have you ever known someone who was involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Yes	58	54	56	58
No	41	45	43	40
Not sure/Refused	*	1	--	2
	p = .001		p = .301	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 133

EVER BEEN STOPPED BY POLICE FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNK DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64)

Q48a.(Q59) Have you ever been stopped by a police officer who thought you may have been in violation of the laws against drinking and driving?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Yes, have been stopped	18	18	27	30
No, have not been stopped	82	82	73	70
	p = .440		p = .241	

TABLE 134

BEEN STOPPED BY MORE THAN ONCE FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNK DRIVING

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who have been stopped by a police officer)

Q48b.(Q60) Have you been stopped more than once for a possible violation of drinking and driving laws?

	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (421)	<u>1993</u> (609)	<u>1991</u> (174)	<u>1993</u> (282)
Weighted N:				
	%	%	%	%
Yes	27	25	29	30
No	73	75	71	70
	p = .475		p = .901	

TABLE 135

SAFETY BELT USAGE FREQUENCY

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 years)

Q2.(Q2.) How often do you use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (2404)	<u>1993</u> (3335)	<u>1991</u> (639)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Always	64	67	57	58
Most of the time	16	15	18	17
Sometimes	10	9	12	12
Rarely	5	4	7	6
Never	4	5	5	7
Don't know (VOL)	--	*	--	*
Refused (VOL)	--	*	--	--
	p = .138		p = .587	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 136

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BEFORE THERE IS ANY
EFFECT ON DRIVING SKILLS(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had alcoholic beverages
in the past 12 months and are past year drivers)Q19. About how many [alcoholic beverages] could you drink in two hours
before it would have any effect on your driving skills?(Q21, Q23, Q25, Q27, Q29 - asked separately for number of beers, light beers,
wine coolers, glasses of wine and hard liquor or mixed drinks)

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1112)	<u>1993</u> (2280)	<u>1991</u> (358)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Less than one	2	3	1	1
one	16	18	9	10
two	25	26	28	25
three	19	18	18	22
four	15	14	16	19
five	5	5	7	6
six	6	5	6	7
seven or more	5	3	8	4
Not sure (VOL)	9	10	8	6
Median	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Mean	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.3
S.D.	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
S.E.	.008	.103	.011	.116
	p = .014		p = .020	

TABLE 137

NUMBER OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BEFORE IT BECOMES
TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who had alcoholic beverages
in the past 12 months and are past year drivers)Q20. How many [alcoholic beverage] could you drink in two hours before it
would become too dangerous to drive?(Q22, Q24, Q26, Q28, Q30 - asked separately for number of beers, light beers,
wine coolers, glasses of wine and hard liquor or mixed drinks)

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----		DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS	
	<u>1991</u> (1112)	<u>1993</u> (2280)	<u>1991</u> (358)	<u>1993</u> (945)
	%	%	%	%
Less than one	1	2	1	*
one	11	10	7	3
two	15	17	14	12
three	15	17	13	17
four	16	16	18	18
five	6	8	7	11
six	12	10	15	14
seven or more	13	12	18	18
Not Sure	10	8	6	6
Median	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mean	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.9
S.D.	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
S.E.	.010	.097	.015	.123
	p = .035		p = .002	

Note: * denotes percentages less than 0.5%.

TABLE 138

NUMBER OF DRINKS MOST PEOPLE CAN DRINK IN TWO HOURS
BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who never drink and never drive)

Q22.(Q32) How many 12 ounce beers could most people drink in two hours
before it becomes too dangerous to drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----	
	<u>1991</u> (838)	<u>1993</u> (1055)
	%	%
Less than one	5	5
one	22	21
two	30	31
three	20	18
four	13	10
five	3	5
six	5	6
seven or more	3	4
Median	2.0	2.0
Mean	2.7	2.8
S.D.	2.0	2.3
S.E.	.1	.1

p = .339

TABLE 139

NUMBER OF DRINKS MOST PEOPLE CAN DRINK IN TWO HOURS
BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who never drink and never drive)

Q23.(Q33) How many glasses of wine could most people drink in two hours
before it becomes too dangerous to drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----	
	1991 (838)	1993 (1055)
	%	%
Less than one	5	5
one	24	25
two	27	27
three	20	20
four	14	14
five	4	4
six	2	3
seven or more	4	2
Median	2.0	2.0
Mean	2.6	2.6
S.D.	1.9	1.8
S.E.	.1	.1

p = .655

TABLE 140

NUMBER OF DRINKS MOST PEOPLE CAN DRINK IN TWO HOURS
BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO DANGEROUS TO DRIVE

(Base: All respondents age 16-64 who never drink and never drive)

Q24.(Q34) How many drinks containing hard liquor could most people drink in two hours before it becomes too dangerous to drive?

Weighted N:	----- TOTAL -----	
	<u>1991</u> (838)	<u>1993</u> (1055)
	%	%
Less than one	6	9
one	36	36
two	29	30
three	16	13
four	9	7
five	2	3
six	2	2
seven or more	1	1
Median	2.0	2.0
Mean	2.0	1.9
S.D.	1.5	1.5
S.E.	.1	--

p = .155

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

Since the Statement of Work called for this population survey to be conducted by telephone, the study procedures called for the construction of a national sampling frame of telephone households from which an unbiased population sample could be derived. The general procedure in developing a population-based sample for telephone surveys -- whether at the national, state or community level -- involved four steps. The first stage sample involved a population based sample allocation, which was distributed in proportion to the geographic distribution of the target population according to the most recent Census estimates. The second stage of the sampling process employed a systematic selection of assigned telephone banks within the geographically stratified first stage sample design. The third stage in the sampling procedure was to conduct a random digit dialing (RDD) sampling of telephone households within the telephone banks selected in the second stage. The fourth stage of sample construction required the identification and selection of one eligible respondent within each sampled household so that the household sampling frame yielded a population sample of the eligible population. These procedures yielded a relatively unbiased sample of the target population from which valid generalizations can be made to the general public, within specified limits of expected sampling variability.

Sample Construction

Most of the statistical formulas associated with sampling theories are based upon the assumption of simple random sampling. Specifically, the statistical formulas for specifying the sampling precision (estimates of sampling variance), given particular sample sizes, are premised on simple random sampling. Unfortunately, random sampling requires that all of the elements in the population have an equal chance of being selected. Since no enumeration of the total population of the United States (or its subdivisions) is available, all social surveys of the general public are based upon an approximation of the actual population and survey samples are generated by a process

closely resembling true random sampling.

The best known sampling strategy for telephone surveys of the general population is based upon a technique known as random digit dialing (RDD). Since this technique was introduced in 1974, it has gained widespread acceptance. It is estimated that RDD provides sampling coverage of more than 95% of the non-institutionalized population of the United States. Virtually all of the telephone surveys conducted by SRBI each year are based on a modified stratified random digit dialing method. SRBI samples are based on an area probability/RDD sample rather than on a single-stage/RDD sample. There are several important advantages to using an area probability base, including:

- 1) It draws the sample proportionate to the geographic distribution of the target population, rather than the geographic distribution of telephone households which is vital to constructing unbiased population estimates from telephone surveys.
- 2) It allows greater geographic stratification of the sample to control for known geographic differences in non-response rates.
- 3) It facilitates the use of Census estimates of population characteristics to weight the completed sample to correct for other forms of sampling bias.

Hence, the telephone sample for this survey was developed from a multi-stage sampling process. The initial stage of sample construction required the development of an area probability sample based upon the distribution of the target population. The target population specified for this study was the adult (age 16 and older) population of the United States. Consequently, the initial stage in the construction of this sample required the development of a national area probability sample of the non-institutionalized adult population of the United States.

As noted earlier, the precision of sample estimates are generally improved by stratification. Hence, the adult household population of the United States was stratified by Census region. Specifically, the regional stratification of the sample was divided into the nine Census regions as follows:

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida .

East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Mountain: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Pacific: Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The estimated distribution of the population by stratum was calculated on the basis of the Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex and Race: 1988 to 2010 (Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 1017). The population estimates were taken from the Middle Series estimates for the year nearest to the start of the field period. Based on these Census estimates of the geographic distribution of the target population, the total sample was proportionately allocated by stratum. Assuming a total sample size of 3,000 households for the adult cross-sectional sample and using the Census estimates of population distribution, the geographic allocation of the cross-sectional sample for the Measure DWI Attitudes II survey is presented in Table 141 (p. 202).

Once the sample had been geographically stratified with sample allocation proportionate to population distribution, a sample of assigned telephone banks were randomly selected from an enumeration of the Working Residential Hundred Blocks within the active telephone exchanges within the region. The Working Hundreds Blocks were defined as each block of 100 potential telephone numbers within an exchange that included 3 or more residential listings. (Exchanges with one or two listings were excluded because in most cases such listings represent errors in the published listings.) This second stage sampling frame included more than 96.5% of all U.S. telephone households.

TABLE 141
PROJECTION OF THE POPULATION OF STATES AGE 15+: 1990

<u>Region</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Sample</u>
Total U.S.	195,819	100%	3,000
New England	10,532	5.38%	161
Middle Atlantic	30,054	15.35%	460
East North Central	32,823	16.76%	503
West North Central	13,787	7.04%	211
South Atlantic	34,868	17.81%	534
East South Central	12,155	6.21%	186
West South Central	21,240	10.85%	326
Mountain	10,569	5.40%	162
Pacific	29,791	15.21%	456

In the third stage sample, a two digit number was randomly generated by computer for each Working Residential Hundreds block selected in the second stage sample. This third stage sampling technique is known as random digit dialing (RDD). Every telephone number within the Hundreds Block has an equal probability of selection, regardless of whether it was listed or unlisted.

The use of RDD sampling eliminates the otherwise serious problem of unlisted telephone numbers. Nationwide, approximately 20% of all phone subscribers have unlisted phones. Moreover, significant variation occurs among demographic groups, with the number of unlisted phones reaching a high of 26% in the West, 29% in large metropolitan areas, 25% among those earning \$5,000 - \$10,000, and 32% among non-whites. Thus, as directories grow out of date, non-inclusion rates in cities like New York and Chicago may exceed 40% among some demographic groups. For these reasons, using published phone listings as the universe is inadequate for telephone surveys and inferior to using random digit dialing.

The third stage RDD sample of telephone numbers was then dialed by SRBI interviewers to determine which were currently working residential household telephone numbers. Non-working numbers and non-residential numbers were immediately replaced by other RDD numbers selected within the same stratum in the same fashion as the initial number. Ineligible households (e.g., no adult in the household, language barriers, etc.) were also immediately replaced. Non-answering numbers were not replaced until the research protocol (i.e., in this study a five call protocol) was exceeded. However, one or more open numbers per case may have been permitted in order to permit the replicate to be completed within a reasonable period.

Screening to Determine Household Eligibility

The sample construction described in the previous section yielded a population-based, random-digit dialing sample of telephone numbers. The systematic dialing of those numbers to obtain a residential contact yielded an unbiased sample of telephone households. The next step was to select eligible households within the total sample of

working numbers.

An adult respondent at each number drawn into the sampling frame was contacted about the composition of the household. Telephone numbers that yielded non-residential contacts, e.g. businesses, churches, college dormitories, etc., were screened out. Only households, i.e., residences at which any number of related individuals or no more than five unrelated persons living together, were eligible for inclusion in the sample.

This minimal screening was only to ascertain that the sample of telephone numbers reached by interviewers are residential households.

Selection of Respondent within Households

The multi-stage sampling process described in the previous sections yielded an unbiased national sample of household with telephones, drawn proportionate to the population distribution. This represents an unbiased sample of households. The final stage required the selection of one respondent per household for the interview.

A systematic selection procedure was used to select one designated respondent for each household sampled. The "most recent/next birthday method" was used for within household selection among multiple eligibles. The birthday selection method was first proposed by Salmon and Nichols (1983) as a less intrusive method of selection than the traditional grid selections of Kish, et al. In theory, birthday selection methods represent true random selection (Lavrakas, 1987). Empirical studies indicate that the birthday method produces shorter interviews with higher response rates than grid selection (Tarnai, Rosa and Scott, 1987). The Within Household Selection Procedure is presented in Figure 1 (p. 205). The CATI system alternated the "most recent" and "next" birthday specification for the selected respondent to avoid a temporal bias for birthdays before (or after) the field period.

FIGURE 1

WITHIN HOUSEHOLD SELECTION PROCEDURE:
ADULT CROSS-SECTION

RESPONDENT SELECTION GROUP C

TIME START: _____ TIME END: _____

DATE: _____ BATCH #: _____ CATI RESP. #: _____

SAMPLE POINT #: _____ GENDER OF RESP.: MALE [] FEMALE []

RESP PHONE NUMBER: _____

RESP POSITION IN HOUSEHOLD: _____

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

THIS INTERVIEW IS A: COMPLETE [] CALLBACK FOR COMPLETION []
TERMINATE AT Q. _____ []

INTRODUCTION TO BE ADMINISTERED TO ANY ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER:

Hello, I'm _____ from SRBI, the national research organization. We are conducting a study for the U.S. Department of Transportation about Americans' driving habits and concerns, and their attitudes about current driving laws. The interview is completely confidential. It takes fifteen to twenty minutes.

C1. In order to select just one person to interview, could I speak to the person in your household, age 16 and older, who has had the most recent birthday?

Respondent is that person [CONTINUE WITH CATI AND ENTER
Q.1 AS C1].....1

Other respondent came to phone [CONTINUE WITH CATI AND
ENTER Q.1 AS C1].....2

Respondent is not available [ARRANGE CALLBACK AND RECORD
IT, ALONG WITH THE RESPONDENT'S FIRST NAME OR HH
POSITION, ON THE SAMPLE SHEET. ATTACH THIS SHEET TO
SAMPLE AFTER FILLING OUT APPLICABLE RESPONDENT INFO
AT THE TOP. WHEN THE NEXT INTERVIEWER REACHES THIS
PERSON, THEY WILL ENTER Q.1 AS C1].....3

Young Adult Oversample

The Statement of Work specified an oversample of 16-29 year olds in the achieved sample in order to permit more detailed analysis of this subset of the population. A random sample of all persons age 16 and over in a RDD sample of 4,000 households yielded too few individuals in this range to allow this close examination.

Therefore, to increase the subsample sizes of the 16-29 year olds, within a projectable national sample, an independent national sample was conducted of that population. The allocation of sample by region for the young adult oversample is proportional to the regional distribution of that population. The household selection procedures through Random Digit Dialing is identical to the procedures used in the 16+ cross-section.

However, the screening criteria for the oversample was different than the simple cross-section. In the oversample, households were screened for persons age 16 to 29. This systematic screening of a national probability sample of households for a subset of the total household population should have yielded an unbiased sample of that population.

As in the case of the simple cross-sectional sample, if there were only one eligible respondent in the household then he or she was selected with certainty. If there were more than one eligible respondent, then the "most recent/next birthday" method of selection was used. An example of the oversample screener script is presented in Figure 2 (p. 207).

Telephone Interviewing Center

All telephone interviewing on the project was conducted by SRBI's staff of experienced telephone interviewers from SRBI's telephone research center in New York City. The interviewers used SRBI's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system and all interviewing was continuously monitored by interviewing supervisors.

FIGURE 2

WITHIN HOUSEHOLD SELECTION PROCEDURE:
YOUNG ADULT OVERSAMPLE

RESPONDENT SELECTION GROUP D [USE ONLY WITH REPLICATE 9]

TIME START: _____ TIME END: _____

DATE: _____ BATCH #: _____ CATI RESP. #: _____

SAMPLE POINT #: _____ GENDER OF RESP.: MALE [] FEMALE []

RESP PHONE NUMBER: _____

RESP POSITION IN HOUSEHOLD: _____

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

THIS INTERVIEW IS A: COMPLETE [] CALLBACK FOR COMPLETION []
TERMINATE AT Q. _____ []

INTRODUCTION TO BE ADMINISTERED TO ANY ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER:

Hello, I'm _____ from SRBI, the national research organization. We are conducting a study for the U.S. Department of Transportation about Americans' driving habits and concerns, and their attitudes about current driving laws. The interview is completely confidential. It takes fifteen to twenty minutes.

D1. Is there anyone age 16 to 29 years old living in your household?

|----- Yes [ASK Q.D2].....1
| No [SCREEN OUT - D1 AGE].....2

D2. Could I speak to the person in your household, age 16 to 29, who has had the most recent birthday?

Respondent is that person [CONTINUE WITH CATI AND ENTER Q.1 AS D2].....1

Other respondent came to phone [CONTINUE WITH CATI AND ENTER Q.1 AS D2].....2

Respondent is not available [ARRANGE CALLBACK AND RECORD IT, ALONG WITH THE RESPONDENT'S FIRST NAME OR HH POSITION, ON THE SAMPLE SHEET. ATTACH THIS SHEET TO SAMPLE AFTER FILLING OUT APPLICABLE RESPONDENT INFO AT THE TOP. WHEN THE NEXT INTERVIEWER REACHES THIS PERSON, THEY WILL ENTER Q.1 AS D2].....3

The SRBI telephone interviewing staff consists of approximately 200 telephone interviewers, who are employed on a full or part-time basis. The interviewing staff is drawn from professionals with communications skills -- college-educated actors and actresses pursuing careers in New York's stage and broadcast industries. Their voice and diction training, as well as their ability to repeat lines accurately and with interest -- time after time -- makes them an invaluable interviewing resource.

All aspects of interviewer recruitment, scheduling and training are directed by the administrative staff of the telephone research center. The telephone administrative staff direct operations according to the specifications of the project director and analytic staff. The administrative staff maintains detailed records throughout the field process so that the progress of the survey can be monitored by the project director and documented for the client.

SRBI draws upon a staff of experienced telephone supervisors for its projects. All supervisors participate in the project training session and they undergo an additional review on interview editing instructions, refusal prevention and conversion, and study issues.

The line supervisors or monitors are responsible for the direct oversight of individual interviewers. They audio-monitor the interviews being conducted and they are responsible for evaluating the performance of the interviewers on a set of criteria established by the Operations Director. These criteria include the accuracy of interviewer recording, as well as interviewing technique.

Each interviewer typically is silently monitored by a line monitor at least twice each interviewing shift. The line monitor sits at a CRT which emulates the interviewer's computer so that the monitor can see what the interviewer has recorded, while audio-monitoring the interview. This allows the monitor to evaluate the interviewer on his or her performance.

Initial Contact

Initial telephone contact was attempted during the hours of the day and days of

the week which have the greatest probability of respondent contact. This means that the primary interviewing period was conducted between 5:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on weekdays; between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Saturdays; and between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Sundays. Since interviewing was conducted across time zones, the interviewing shift lasted until 1:00 a.m. at night.

If the interview was not conducted at the time of initial contact, the interviewer rescheduled the interview at a time convenient to the respondent. Although initial contact attempts were made on evenings and weekends, daytime interviews were scheduled when necessary. If four telephone contacts on the night and weekend shifts did not elicit a respondent contact, the fifth contact was attempted on a weekday.

Interviewers attempted a minimum of five calls to each telephone number. When the household was reached, the interviewer asked to speak to an adult to screen the household for eligibility and to determine the designated respondent. When the designated respondent was reached but an interview at that time was inconvenient or inappropriate, interviewers set up appointments with respondents. When contact was made with the household, but not the designated respondent(s), interviewers probed for appropriate callback times and attempted to set up an appointment.

General Interviewing Specifications

The interviewer's job is to collect accurate information by using the questionnaire according to certain standard rules. All interviewers are instructed to strictly follow certain rules in all instances. These general rules include:

1. Ask all questions exactly as they are written;
2. Ask the questions in the order in which they appear in the questionnaire;
3. Ask EVERY question specified in the questionnaire; unless an instruction tells you to do so, do not skip any questions;
4. Don't offer any explanations or interpretations unless specifically instructed to do so;
5. Don't suggest answers; help your respondent to answer within the categories -- do not even imply which category he/she should pick; and

6. Don't paraphrase or interpret a respondent's answer -- probe to get the respondent to clarify what he/she means.

Interviewers are trained to be careful to avoid giving any clues, either verbal or non-verbal, that might affect a respondent's answer to a question. Interviewers are instructed to be neutral while still maintaining a friendly, professional rapport with a respondent.

SRBI's CATI System

The DWI Attitudes II Survey was conducted by interviewers using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The CATI provides a number of benefits over traditional telephone interviewing, including a smoother flowing interview when the questionnaire contains interview branching to different questions series depending on the answer to previous questions, because the computer program moves the interviewer to the next appropriate question automatically. In addition, the use of CATI helps to minimize recording error because the acceptable range of responses can be programmed into the data entry program, which will not permit the interviewer to accidentally enter an out-of-range punch. Since the interviewer actually records each response to survey questions through the on-line data entry program, the risk of data processing errors arising from keypunch errors is eliminated in CATI interviews. The CATI software for the SRBI system is known as ACS-QUERY.

Entering Responses

Each question in the interview is shown on the screen one at a time. Interviewers see the question to be asked and the response categories that can be entered. The bottom of the screen tells them if the question was a multi-response question (i.e., more than one response could be entered) or not.

There are three safeguards built into the system to ensure that respondent answers are correctly recorded. First, the key entry of a response does not move the interviewer to the next question. Rather, the screen shows the interviewer what answer

he has entered. Second, the interviewer must confirm that answer before the computer will proceed to the next screen. Third, if the entered code does not meet the range specifications for the question, the program will not accept that entry. If after all of these safeguards the interviewer enters the wrong answer, the computer will let him back up to the previous screen. The interviewer can correct the error by entering the valid code.

If more than one response needs to be changed after several additional questions have been answered, a line supervisor is called immediately so that the interview could be taken back to the appropriate point. However, if only one remote item is affected, interviewers take note of this response on a Study Action Form so it can be corrected after completion of the interview.

The computer rotated some questions according to the study design. Therefore, we include the full stem of the question on the screen for each sub-item so that if the respondent asks the interviewer to reread the first part of the question he/she can do it. In the case of rotated question series, the "all other" categories are not rotated so that they are always last.

Most of the replies to the survey questions have pre-coded response categories on the screen. In some cases, interviewers read the categories to the survey respondent and he or she selects one of them. Interviewers then enter the code that correspond to the category selected by the respondent.

In some cases, interviewers are not supposed to read the categories. For these questions, they have pre-coded categories on the screen that are selected to represent the most common responses to the question. The interviewers enter the code(s) that most nearly corresponds to the respondent's answer. For other questions, interviewers enter the numerical response.

Entry of Open-Ended Responses

Some questions in the DWI Attitudes II Survey required verbatim recording. The direct entry of the verbatim answers by the interviewer into the CATI program is the appropriate method for this survey. After each open-ended question, there will be

closed-ended codes for "No response" and "Not Sure," as well as "Response" code. The entry of the "Yes, response" code will branch the interview to a data entry field for the key entry of the verbatim response to the question. Similarly, the "Other" code will branch the interview to a data field where the verbatim response can be key entered. A prelisting of some response categories to the open-ended questions can sometimes be helpful in reducing the amount of unnecessary key-entry and subsequent coding.

Spanish Language Interviews

A Spanish language version of the survey instrument was developed in order to eliminate language barriers for a small proportion of the U.S. adult population. If the interviewer encountered a language barrier at telephone number, either with the person answering the phone or with the designated respondent, the interviewer thanked the person and terminate the call. If case is designated as Spanish language, it was turned over to the next available Spanish-speaking interviewer.

All households in which a language barrier (Spanish) was encountered were assigned to a Spanish-speaking interviewer. These bilingual interviewers recontacted the Spanish-speaking households to screen for eligibility and conduct interviews with eligible respondents.

Refusal Conversion

The actual process of converting terminations and refusals, once they have occurred, involved the following steps. First, there is a diagnostic period, when refusals and terminations are reported on a daily basis and the Project Director and Operations Manager review them after each shift to see if anything unusual is occurring. Second, after enough time has passed to see a large enough sample of refusals and terminations, the Project Director and his staff work out a refusal conversion script. Third, the refusal conversion effort is fielded with reinterview attempts scheduled about a week after the initial refusal. Fourth, the Project Director and Operations Manager would receive the outcomes of the refusal conversion efforts on a daily basis. Revisions of the script or the procedures would be made, if indicated by the ongoing results of the conversion effort. A copy of the refusal conversion script used on this survey is presented in Figure 3 (p. 213).

FIGURE 3

REFUSAL CONVERSION SCRIPT

Hello, my name is _____. I am a field supervisor with SRBI, a national research organization in New York. I believe that someone in your household may have been contacted by one of our interviewers concerning a public policy study that we are conducting for the U.S. Department of Transportation in Washington, D.C.

Yes, respondent.....1

Yes, other.....2

No, don't recall.....3

1. In order to assess the effectiveness of current traffic laws, the Congress has asked the U.S. Department of Transportation to conduct a study of American's driving habits and concerns, and their attitudes about current driving laws. It is a public opinion study that will help the government to consider traffic laws in light of what the public really wants and does. It only takes about fifteen minutes and it's strictly confidential.

Willing to proceed.....1 GO TO SELECTION GRID

Refuses.....2

2. I understand. My job as a field supervisor is to find out if there are any problems with our surveys or interviewers that are discouraging people from participating. Could you tell me if we have done something wrong or is there something about the interview that concerns you?
-
-
-

IF: I don't do surveys.

ANSWER: I understand, but this is the first survey to really examine whether our traffic laws are realistic and appropriate in terms of what people really want and really do. The results will be presented to Congress and may affect laws in your state. It is really important.

IF: I don't have time.

ANSWER: It doesn't take very long and we can schedule it at a time convenient to you. We need to represent the opinions of busy people like you, as well as people who have more time, if we are to present an accurate picture to Congress of what the public thinks and wants.

IF: I don't know if you are who you say you are.

ANSWER: I can give you our 800 number to call and confirm the authenticity of the study.

IF: I don't know how the results will be used.

ANSWER: The Department of Transportation has been charged by the Congress to report to them about public opinion and behavior related to traffic laws, in order to assist them in determining whether certain laws should be changed or not. That's why we need to talk to you.

IF: I don't drive.

ANSWER: Then the interview should only take a few minutes. Even if you don't drive, we need to get your opinion about some traffic laws that may affect you as a pedestrian. We also need a little background about non-drivers, but it won't take long at all.

IF: Don't know enough.

ANSWER: This is an opinion survey about driving, traffic safety and traffic laws based on your experience. We need to talk to all kinds of people to get a true picture of what ordinary Americans think, not just what "experts" say.

IF: I don't want the government to know about me/ what I do.

ANSWER: The interview is strictly confidential. Your telephone number was selected at random. As soon as we complete the interview and verify it, we destroy the phone number. No one will ever know who you are. We do this so that you can be comfortable in telling us what you really think, not what you think the government wants to hear.

IF: It's a bad time.

ANSWER: We can schedule a callback for a time that would be good for you.

Date _____ Time _____

IF STILL HESITANT SAY: It is really important that we represent the views and experience of people like yourself so that the findings will be fair and accurate. You don't often get a chance to participate in studies that may affect the laws in your community. It's really important and we really want to represent your household in the study. If now is a bad time, we can schedule interview during the day, in the evening, or on the weekend whenever is better for you.

(IF SUGGESTS A TIME MORE THAN TWO WEEKS HENCE: We are supposed to finish the study by the end of July. Could we find some time this week (or next) to do the interview?)

Date _____ Time _____

IF AGREEABLE, GO TO THE SELECTION GRID.
IF STILL REFUSES, THANK AND COMPLETE.

Field Outcomes

The field interviewing for the study commenced on August 10, 1993, following training of the field interviewers. It was completed on October 10, 1993. A total of 4,010 interviews were completed.

A total of 12,441 random digit telephone numbers were sampled within a geographically stratified national sampling frame for the cross-sectional sample. Thirty-five percent of these numbers were non-residential. This includes 2825 not-in-service numbers; 1106 business numbers; and 417 numbers with computer or FAX tones. Another fifteen percent of the numbers were no answers, despite repeated attempts. In addition, answering machines were encountered in five percent of the numbers attempted.

There were 611 households in which the designated respondent was not interviewable. These cases included the respondent being away for an extended period, being incapacitated, or being deaf. As a result of the Spanish language translation of the questionnaire, there were only 290 cases of households or individuals not reached due to language barriers. At the close of the field period, there were only 297 cases in callback status.

The participation rate represents one of the most critical measures of potential sample bias because it indicates the degree of self-selection by potential respondents into or out of the survey. In the calculation of participation rate, the contractor followed the industry standard of the Council of Applied Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). The participation rate is calculated as the number of completed interviews, including respondents that screen out as ineligible, divided by the total number of completed interviews, terminated interviews, and refusals to interview. It should be noted that the inclusion of screen outs in the numerator and denominator is mathematically equivalent to discounting the refusals by the estimated rate of non-eligibility among refusals.

A total of 3,011 interviews were completed with designated respondents in the main cross-sectional sample. There were an additional 240 cases in which the

household completed the household screen, but were determined to be ineligible for the full interview. By contrast, there were 1284 refusals to be interviewed (1157 were second refusals). There were also 76 terminated interviews among the main cross-sectional sample. Based on the standard calculations of participation rate, the participation rate for the main cross-section was 70.5%.

A total of 999 interviews were completed with designated respondents in the young adult oversample. Screening interviews were completed with another 5,616 respondents for whom there was no one in the household who met the age criteria for the oversample. There were 31 terminated interviews among the young adult oversample. In addition, there were 1098 refusals to conduct either a screening or follow-up interview in the young adult oversample. Based on the standard calculations of participation rate, the participation rate for the young adult oversample was 85.7%. The combined participation rate for the two samples was 80.1%.

The Final Summary Disposition of the sample is given in Table 142 (p. 218). The categories used in the sample disposition tables are:

- Not-in-service -- the telephone number was not in service;
- Non-Residential-- the telephone number yielded a contact with a business, pay telephone or other non-residential unit;
- Computer tone -- the telephone number yielded a computer tone, e.g. fax line or data line, rather than a voice line;
- Number changed -- the telephone number yielded a recording indicating that this number had been changed and was no longer an active number;
- No answer -- attempts at different times and different days were made without yielding a household contact;
- Busy -- attempts at different times and different days were made but no household contact was achieved because the telephone number was continuously busy;
- Answer machine -- an answering machine was reached at the telephone number;
- Language barrier -- the interview could not be completed because of language barriers;
- Away duration -- the designated respondent was temporarily out of area and unavailable during the field period;

Callback	--	a contact was made with the household, but not necessarily with the designated respondent. By the end of the field period, the case had neither yielded a refusal or completed interview;
Callback to Complete	--	the interview was interrupted, but not terminated. The field period ended before the full interview could be completed;
Refused Initial	--	someone in the household refused to participate in the study;
Second	--	during a refusal conversion attempt, a second refusal to participate in the study was encountered
Terminated	--	a respondent began the interview but refused to finish;
Complete	--	an interview was completed with the designated respondent.

A detailed sample disposition is presented for the total sample so that the reader can analyze the sample disposition in the manner most useful for his or her purposes. Also presented are the calculations of survey participation rates.

TABLE 142
SAMPLE DISPOSITION

Study #5152 - Driving Attitudes
Date: 10/12/93

	CROSS- SECTION	OVER- SAMPLE	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBERS DIALED	12441	17441	29882
NIS/DIS/CHANGE#/WRONG#	2825	3927	6752
BUSINESS #	1106	1531	2637
COMPUTER/FAX TONE	417	527	944
DUPLICATES	0	0	0
OTHER REASON TERMINATING	64	0	64
NOT AVAILABLE	0	1	1
NO ANSWER	1823	2620	4443
ANSWERING MACHINE	625	514	1139
BUSY	62	55	117
CALLBACK	297	72	369
LANGUAGE	290	244	534
HEALTH/DEAF/DECEASED	283	42	325
RESPONDENT AWAY FOR DURATION	38	36	74
REFUSALS	127	917	1044
SECOND REFUSALS	1157	181	1338
TOTAL CONTACTS	3327	6774	10101
SCREEN OUT - AGE	63	5616	5679
TOTAL QUALIFIED	3264	1158	4422
QUOTA OUT MALE	8	13	21
QUOTA OUT FEMALE	169	115	284
CALLBACK TO COMPLETE	0	0	0
TERMINATES	76	31	107
COMPLETES	3011	999	4010
COMPLETION RATE	70.5%	85.7%	80.1%

Sample Weighting

The characteristics of a perfectly drawn sample of a population will vary from true population characteristics only within certain limits of sample variability (i.e., sampling error). Unfortunately, social surveys do not permit perfect samples. The sampling frames available to survey research are less than perfect. The absence of perfect cooperation from sampled units means that the completed sample will differ from the drawn sample. In order to correct these known problems of sample bias, the achieved sample is weighted to certain characteristics of the total population.

The weighting plan for the 1993 Survey of DWI Attitudes involved a multi-stage sequential process of weighting the achieved sample to correct for sampling and non-sampling biases expected in the final sample. The first stage in the sample weighting procedures was designed to correct the cases in the completed sample for known selection biases in the sampling procedures. At the household selection stage, a random digit dialing process will give households with more than one telephone number an unequal likelihood of selection. Nationally, about ten percent of households selected by random digit dialing will have more than one telephone number. This selection bias was corrected by giving each household a first stage weight equal to the inverse of the number of different telephone numbers in the household.

The second step in the weighting process was to correct for selection procedures that yielded unequal probability of selection within sampled households. Although the survey was designed as a population survey, only one eligible person per household could be interviewed (because multiple interviews per household are burdensome and introduce additional design effects into the survey estimates). A respondent's probability for selection is inverse to the size (number of other eligible adults) of the household. Hence, the second stage weight was equal to the number of eligible respondents within the household.

The next step in the weighting process was to correct the study design for deliberate disproportionate selection of population subsets in the sample design. The survey included both a cross-sectional sample of 3,000 respondents, aged 16 and older, and an

oversample of 1,000 persons, aged 16 to 29 years old. Hence, the total achieved sample will yield a disproportionate sample distribution by age. A third stage weight was used to correct the achieved sample for disproportionate sampling by dividing the expected population distribution, based on Census projections or estimates, by the (weighted) achieved sample distribution on the stratification variables. This third stage weight corrects for disproportionate sampling.

The previous steps in the sample weighting process were designed to correct the achieved sample for known biases in sample selection. There is also a self-selection bias in sample surveys in which participation is voluntary. The primary self-selection biases involve age, gender and race. A fourth weighting procedure which would weight the (weighted) sample to the cell distribution of the population by age and gender, using the Census Population Projections for Age, Sex and Race for July 1, 1991 (Figure 10) was introduced. The age groups began with 16-24, and then in ten year increments, up to age 65 and older.

The total number of cases generated by this procedure in the weighted sample was larger than the unweighted sample size because of the use of the number of eligibles weight. In order to avoid misinterpretation of sample size, the total number of cases in the unweighted sample was divided by the total number of cases in the weighted sample to yield a SAMPLE SIZE WEIGHT. The weight adjusts the 4010 completed interviews in the achieved sample to correct for known sampling and participation biases.

The actual program used to generate these weights is presented in Figure 4 (p. 221).

FIGURE 4

SPSS PROGRAM FOR CREATING WEIGHTS FOR 1993 SURVEY

```
compute nminors=(qd7a + qd7b).
compute nadults=(qd7c + qd7d + qd7e).
compute ntotal=(nminors + nadults).
compute catage=qd1.
recode catage (16 thru 20=1)(21 thru 29=2)(30 thru 45=3)
(46 thru 64=4)(65 thru 90=5).
if (catage eq 99) catage=qd10.
compute weight1=qd11.
recode weight1 (3=1)(2=.5).
compute weight2=1.
if (stype eq 1) weight2=nadults.
if (stype eq 2) weight2=qd7c.
compute weight3=(weight1 * weight2).
compute weight4=1.
if (sex eq 1 and catage eq 1) weight4=.27.
if (sex eq 1 and catage eq 2) weight4=.30.
if (sex eq 1 and catage eq 3) weight4=.56.
if (sex eq 1 and catage eq 4) weight4=.71.
if (sex eq 1 and catage eq 5) weight4=.98.
if (sex eq 2 and catage eq 1) weight4=.28.
if (sex eq 2 and catage eq 2) weight4=.35.
if (sex eq 2 and catage eq 3) weight4=.56.
if (sex eq 2 and catage eq 4) weight4=.73.
if (sex eq 2 and catage eq 5) weight4=1.20.
compute weight5=(weight3 * weight4).
recode weight5 (sysmis=1).
WEIGHT BY WEIGHT5.
```

Precision of Sample Estimates

The objective of the sampling procedures used on this study was to produce an unbiased sample of the target population. An unbiased sample shares the same properties and characteristics of the total population from which it is drawn, subject to a certain level of sampling error. This means that with a properly drawn sample we can make statements about the properties and characteristics of the total population within certain specified limits of certainty and sampling variability.

The confidence interval for sample estimates of population proportions, using simple random sampling without replacement, is calculated by means of the following formula:

$$\text{var (x)} = z \sqrt{\frac{p (q)}{n - 1}}$$

Where:

- var (x) = the expected sampling error of the mean of some variable, expressed as a proportion
- p = some proportion of the sample displaying a certain characteristic or attribute
- q = (1 - p)
- z = the standardized normal variable, given a specified confidence level (1.96 for samples of this size).
- n = the size of the sample

Using this formula, we have estimated the maximum expected sampling error, when $p=q$, at the 95% confidence level (i.e., in 95 out of 100 repeated samples) for the samples of greatest interest in this report. They are:

1991 (16-64)			
TOTAL	2402		± 2.00
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING	642		± 3.87
1993 (16-64)			
TOTAL	3624		± 1.63
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING	1057		± 3.02
1993 (16 +)			
TOTAL	4010		± 1.55
DRIVEN WITHIN 2 HOURS OF DRINKING	1116		± 2.93

The sample sizes for the surveys are large enough to permit estimates for subsamples of particular interest if the reader should care to perform them. In Table 143

(p. 225), we have presented the expected size of the sampling error for specified sample sizes of 4,000 and less, at different response distributions on a categorical variable. The reader can clearly see that larger samples produce smaller expected sampling variances, but there is a constantly declining marginal utility of variance reduction per sample size increase.

The sampling design included a separate, concurrently administered oversample of the youth population (individuals aged 16-29). Both the cross-sectional sample of the driving age population and the oversample of the youth population were drawn as simple random samples. However, the disproportionate sampling of the youth population introduces a design effect that would make it inappropriate to assume that the sampling error for total sample estimates will be identical to those associated with a simple random sample.

In order to assess the design effect for sample estimates, we have calculated the sampling errors for the disproportionate sample for thirteen of the most important behavioral variables (Table 144, p. 226). These estimates were then compared to the sampling errors for the same variables, assuming a simple random sample of the same size. The net design effect of the disproportionate sample is zero across the thirteen measures. Given an average design effect of zero, the table of expected sampling based on simple random samples provides a useful guide to approximate the precision of sample estimates.

The appropriate statistical formula for calculating the allowance for sampling error (at a 95% confidence interval) in a stratified sample is:

$$ASE = 1.96 \sqrt{\left[\sum_{h=1}^g w_h^2 \{ (1-f_h) (s_h^2/n_h - 1) \} \right]}$$

where:

- ASE = allowance for sampling error at the 95% confidence level;
- h = a sample stratum;
- g = number of sample strata;
- w_h = stratum h as a proportion of total population;
- f_h = the sampling fraction for group h -- the number in the sample divided by the number in the universe;
- s_h^2 = the variance in the stratum h -- for proportions this is equal to $p_h (1.0 - p_h)$;
- n_h = the sample size for the stratum h.

While the earlier table provides a useful approximation to the magnitude of expected sampling error, precise calculation of allowances for sampling error requires the use of this formula.

Estimating Statistical Significance

The estimates of sampling precision presented in the previous section yield confidence bands around the sample estimates, within which the true population value should lie. This type of sampling estimate is appropriate when the goal of the research is to estimate a population distribution parameter. However, the purpose of some surveys is to provide a comparison of population parameters estimated from independent samples (e.g. annual tracking surveys) or between subsets of the same sample. In such instances, the question is not simply whether or not there is any difference in the sample statistics which estimate the population parameter, but rather is the difference between the sample estimates statistically significant (i.e., beyond the expected limits of sampling error for both sample estimates).

To test whether or not a difference between two sample proportions is statistically significant, a rather simple calculation can be made. Call the total sampling error (i.e., var (x) in the previous formula) of the first sample s_1 and the total sampling error of the second sample s_2 . Then, the sampling error of the difference between these estimates is sd which is calculated as:

$$sd = \sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2}$$

Any difference between observed proportions that exceeds sd is a statistically significant difference at the specified confidence interval. Note that this technique is mathematically equivalent to generating standardized tests of the difference between proportions.

An illustration of the pooled sampling error between subsamples for various sizes is presented in Table 145 (p. 227). This table can be used to indicate the size of difference in proportions between owners and non-owners or other subsamples that would be statistically significant.

TABLE 143

EXPECTED SAMPLING ERROR (Plus or Minus)
AT THE 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL
(SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE)

Percentage of the Sample or Subsample Giving
A Certain Response or Displaying a Certain
Characteristic for Percentages Near:

<u>Size of Sample or Subsample</u>	<u>10 or 90</u>	<u>20 or 80</u>	<u>30 or 70</u>	<u>40 or 60</u>	<u>50</u>
4,000	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
3,000	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
2,000	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
1,500	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
1,300	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
1,200	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
1,100	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0
1,000	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
900	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
800	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
700	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
600	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
500	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
400	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
300	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
200	4.2	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.9
150	4.8	6.4	7.4	7.9	8.0
100	5.9	7.9	9.0	9.7	9.8
75	6.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	11.4
50	8.4	11.2	12.8	13.7	14.0

NOTE: Entries are expressed as percentage points (+ or -).

TABLE 144

DESIGN EFFECT ON CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SAMPLE ESTIMATES
BETWEEN DISPROPORTIONATE SAMPLE USED IN 1993 DWI SURVEY
AND A PROPORTIONATE SAMPLE OF SAME SIZE

	----- CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ----- PERCENTAGE POINTS \pm AT 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL		
	CURRENT DISPROPORTIONATE SAMPLING	HYPOTHETICAL PROPORTIONATE SAMPLING	DIFFERENCE IN CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ABOUT ESTIMATES
Driven in the past year	.81	.75	+.06
Drunk alcohol in past year	1.58	1.46	+.12
Usual place to drink: bars	.88	.97	-.09
Driven within 2 hrs of drinking	1.49	1.39	+.10
Past year impaired driving	.76	.82	-.06
Past year avoided impaired driving	1.34	1.41	-.07
Ridden with an impaired driver	1.03	1.11	-.08
Been a designated driver	1.57	1.54	+.03
Stopped by police	1.22	1.18	+.04
Been in an alcohol related crash	1.05	1.01	+.04
Seen a checkpoint in past year	1.65	1.55	+.10
Been through a checkpoint	.85	.98	-.13
Been convicted of DWI/DUI	.65	.60	+.05
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE IN PERCENTAGE POINTS			+.008

TABLE 145

POOLED SAMPLING ERROR EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES
FOR GIVEN SAMPLE SIZES (Assuming $p=q$)

<u>Sample Size</u>											
2,000	10.0	7.2	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.1
1,000	10.3	7.6	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	
900	10.3	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7		
800	10.4	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0			
700	10.5	7.8	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.2				
600	10.6	8.0	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7					
500	10.7	8.2	7.2	6.6	6.2						
400	11.0	8.5	7.5	6.9							
300	11.3	9.0	8.1								
200	12.0	9.8									
100	13.9										

<u>Sample Size</u>	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	2000
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------

Statistical Comparisons between Samples

In order to permit statistical comparisons between the two samples, the data set from the 1991 survey was merged with the data set from the 1993 survey. (For this comparison data set, the 1993 survey was restricted to the population aged 16-64 years old to make it comparable to the 1991 data set.) The case weights for the 1991 survey were population weights that yielded a weighted sample that was larger than unweighted sample. Hence, a new weight was developed for the 1991 data set to reduce the weighted sample size to the unweighted sample size. (This correction had already been incorporated into the case weights for the 1993 sample.)

Specifically, the 1991 sample weights were corrected by dividing the unweighted sample ($N=2406$) by the weighted sample ($N=187,297$). The original case weight was then multiplied by this correction factor to adjust the weighted sample size to the unweighted sample size without changing the weighting proportions. This new weight did not change any of the sample proportions for the 1991 survey. However, it did permit statistical tests of the independence of sample estimates between 1991 and 1993 surveys.

The year of the sample (1991 or 1993) was crosstabulated with each of the survey questions which had been asked in an equivalent fashion in the two surveys. A chi square test was conducted for each of these crosstabulations to test for the independence of samples. These crosstabulations were conducted for both the total sample (16-64) and the subsample who had driven within two hours of drinking in the past year.

An exact test of independence was calculated to test the differences between the 1991 and the 1993 survey estimates for 16 to 64 year olds. Pearson's chi square is a widely used statistic to test the hypothesis that the row and column variables are independent. It is calculated by summing over all cells the squared residuals divided by the expected frequencies. The calculated chi-square is compared to the critical points of the theoretical chi-square distribution to produce an estimate of how likely (or unlikely) this calculated value is, if the two variables are in fact independent. This probability is

also known as the observed significance level of the test. If the probability is small (usually less than 0.05), the hypothesis that the two variables are independent is rejected.

In the trend analysis, the two surveys are the columns and the response categories represent the rows. A statistically significant difference means that the row proportions (attitude and behavioral responses) are not independent of the columns (survey year). Hence, there is a "real" difference in sample estimates between surveys. It should be noted that chi square is a test of independence. It provides little information about the strength or form of the association between the variables.

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APPENDIX B:
1993 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: ENGLISH VERSION

SCHULMAN, RONCA AND BUCUVALAS, INC.
444 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

STUDY NUMBER 5152
AUGUST 10, 1993
OMB No. 2127-0570 Exp. date 07/31/94

Sample Point Number: _____ Questionnaire No. _____

Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Time Start: _____ Time End: _____ TOTAL TIME: _____

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Pre-coded response categories are not to be read unless specific instructions to do so are given. Also, do not read pre-coded response categories indicated as volunteered (VOL) responses.

Hello, I'm _____ from SRBI, the national research organization. We are conducting a study for the U.S. Department of Transportation about Americans' driving behavior and concerns, and their attitudes about current driving laws. The interview is completely confidential. It only takes about fifteen minutes.

D1. How old are you?

_____ age
Refused (VOL).....99

1a. How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Would you say that you usually drive... [READ LIST]?

Every day.....1 \
Several days a week.....2 \ [SKIP TO Q.1c
Once a week or less.....3 /
Only certain times a year.....4 /
Never.....5

1b. How long has it been since you last drove a car or other motor vehicle?

[INTERVIEWER PLEASE NOTE: IF AGE IN D1 LESS NUMBER OF YEARS AGO IN 1b IS LESS THAN 14, PROBE FOR 1b

_____ NUMBER OF YEARS AGO SKIP TO Q.2
Within the past year (VOL).....00 CONTINUE WITH Q.1c
Never driven (VOL).....99 SKIP TO Q.2
Don't know; refused SKIP TO Q.2

1c. About how many miles did you drive a car or other motor vehicle in the past year? Your best estimate is fine.

_____ , _____ MILES DRIVEN IN PAST YEAR

2. How often do you use a safety belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle -- always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely, or never?

Always.....1
 Most of the time.....2
 Sometimes.....3
 Rarely.....4
 Never.....5
 Not sure (VOL).....6

The following questions deal with drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

	STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	NOT SURE	REF
ROTATE						
3. Most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers.....1		2	3	4	5	6
4. Drinking and driving by people who are NOT alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway safety problem.....1		2	3	4	5	6
5. People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all.....1		2	3	4	5	6
6. People can drive safely after drinking too much alcohol as long as they drive more carefully than usual.....1		2	3	4	5	6
7. I feel I should prevent FAMILY MEMBERS from driving when I see they have had too much to drink.....1		2	3	4	5	6
8. I feel I should prevent CLOSE FRIENDS from driving when I see they have had too much to drink.....1		2	3	4	5	6
9. I feel I should prevent ACQUAINTANCES from driving when I see they have had too much to drink.....1		2	3	4	5	6
10. I feel I should prevent STRANGERS from driving when I see they have had too much to drink.....1		2	3	4	5	6
11. Walking is a safe way for people to get to their destinations if they have been drinking too much alcohol to drive.....1		2	3	4	5	6

- 12a. We would like to get your opinion about current legal standards for drinking and driving. But first, I'd like to ask you some questions about your own behavior.

During the last 12 months, how often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor?
Would you say you usually drank alcoholic beverages: [READ LIST]

Every day.....1	} [SKIP TO Q.13]
Nearly every day.....2	
Three or four days a week.....3	
One or two days a week.....4	
Two or three days a month.....5	
Once a month or less.....6	
Never drank in last 12 months.....7	
Not sure (VOL).....8	
Refused (VOL).....9	

ASK Q.12b IF "NEVER" IN Q.12a

- 12b. Did you have any alcoholic beverages -- even 1 beer or a glass of champagne -- in the past 12 months?

Yes.....1	
No.....2	} [SKIP TO Q.21]
Not sure (VOL).....3	
Refused (VOL).....4	

13. How many days in the past 30 days have you consumed any alcoholic beverages?

NUMBER OF DAYS CONSUMED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

14. When you drink alcoholic beverages, which ONE of the following beverages do you drink MOST OFTEN? Do you usually drink... [READ LIST]

Beer.....1
Light beer.....2
Wine.....3
Wine coolers.....4
Hard liquor or mixed drinks...5
Something else.....6
(SPECIFY: _____)
Not sure (VOL).....7
Refused (VOL).....8

15. When you drink [READ TYPE OF BEVERAGE FROM Q.14] about how many (12 ounce REGULAR BEERS/12 ounce LIGHT BEERS/12 ounce WINE COOLERS/ 5 ounce glasses of WINE/drinks or shots of HARD LIQUOR) do you usually drink per sitting?

Number of drinks
Not sure (VOL).....98
Refused (VOL).....99

[ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (TYPICAL MONTH)]

16. People often drink different amounts of alcohol depending on the time, place or occasion. On some days they may drink small amounts, on some days they may drink medium amounts, and on other days they may drink large amounts. Think about the days when you drank alcohol during a typical four-week period (28 days) in the past six months.

DO NOT READ [INTERVIEWER NOTE: ONE STANDARD DRINK IS APPROXIMATELY:

12 oz. (341ml) BOTTLE OF BEER (5% ALCOHOL)

1 1/2 oz. (43ml) SHOT OF LIQUOR (40% ALCOHOL)

5 oz. (142ml) GLASS OF WINE (11% ALCOHOL)

3 oz. (85ml) GLASS OF SHERRY, PORT OR VERMOUTH (18% ALCOHOL)]

- a. On how many days in this typical month did you not have any alcoholic beverages to drink? _____ DAYS
- b. On how many days in this typical month did you have only 1 or 2 drinks? _____ DAYS
- c. On how many days in this typical month did you have only 3 or 4 drinks? _____ DAYS
- d. On how many days in this typical month did you have 5 or more drinks? _____ DAYS
[SHOULD TOTAL 28 DAYS]

IF ANSWERED ONE OR MORE DAYS TO Q.16d, ASK Q.16e. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.17.

- e. On the days when you had 5 or more drinks, how many drinks did you usually have per drinking day? _____ DRINKS

[ASK ALL PAST YEAR DRINKERS]

17. Consider the past twelve months,... (READ ITEM)?

ROTATE

- | | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Have you felt you should cut down on your drinking.....1 | 1 | 2 |
| b. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking.....1 | 1 | 2 |
| c. Have you felt bad or guilty about your drinking.....1 | 1 | 2 |
| d. Have you had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover.....1 | 1 | 2 |

18. When you drink alcoholic beverages, where do you usually drink?
[DO NOT READ -- SINGLE RECORD]

At your home.....1
At other people's homes.....2
At bars or taverns.....3
At restaurants.....4
At stadiums or arenas.....5
Weddings.....6
Outdoors.....7
(SPECIFY: _____)
Somewhere else.....8
(SPECIFY: _____)
Not sure (VOL).....9
Refused (VOL).....10

[CHECKPOINT A: IF NO PAST YEAR DRIVING IN Q.1a/1b, SKIP TO Q. 21]**

[ASK FOR TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SPECIFIED IN Q.14]

19. About how many (12 ounce REGULAR BEERS/12 ounce LIGHT BEERS/12 ounce WINE COOLERS/5 ounce glasses of WINE/drinks or shots of HARD LIQUOR) could YOU drink in two hours before it would have any effect on your DRIVING SKILLS? (Your best estimate is fine.)

NUMBER
00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

20. How many (12 ounce REGULAR BEERS/12 ounce LIGHT BEERS/12 ounce WINE COOLERS/5 ounce glasses of WINE/drinks or shots of HARD LIQUOR) could YOU drink in two hours before it would become TOO DANGEROUS to drive? (Your best estimate is fine.)

NUMBER
00 = None
98 = Not sure; 99 = Refused

[CHECKPOINT B: ASK Q. 21 THRU Q. 24 IF "NO PAST YEAR DRIVING" IN Q.1a/1b OR "NO PAST YEAR DRINKING" IN Q.12a/12b. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO Q. 25]

21. For the following questions, assume a regular size beer holds 12 ounces, a typical glass of wine holds 5 ounces, and an average mixed drink contains 1 shot of liquor.
22. How many 12 OUNCE BEERS can most people drink in two hours before it becomes TOO DANGEROUS to drive?

NUMBER OF 12 OUNCE BEERS
00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

23. How many GLASSES OF WINE can most people drink in two hours before it becomes TOO DANGEROUS to drive?

NUMBER OF 5 OUNCE GLASSES OF WINE

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

24. How many drinks containing HARD LIQUOR can most people drink in two hours before it becomes TOO DANGEROUS to drive?

NUMBER OF DRINKS CONTAINING HARD LIQUOR

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

**[CHECKPOINT C: SKIP TO Q. 30a IF "NO PAST YEAR DRIVING" IN Q.1a/1b
OR "NO PAST YEAR DRINKING" IN Q.12a/12b. ALL OTHERS CONTINUE WITH Q.25]**

25. Compared to most people, does it take MORE ALCOHOL or LESS ALCOHOL to affect your ability to drive safely, or is it about the same as most people?

More alcohol.....1
Less alcohol.....2
About the same.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

- 26a. In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking alcoholic beverages?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \
Not sure (VOL).....3 -- SKIP TO Q.27
Refused (VOL).....4 /

- 26b. About how many times in the PAST 12 MONTHS would you say that you have driven WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking any alcohol?

____ NUMBER

[USE CATEGORIES BELOW IF RESPONDENT USES THEM INSTEAD OF NUMBER]

Daily.....1
2 to 6 times a week.....2
Once a week.....3
Once every two weeks.....4
About 6 to 11 times a year...5
About 2 to 5 times a year.....6
Once.....7
Never (VOL).....8
Not sure (VOL).....9
Refused (VOL).....10

26c. In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle
WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking alcoholic beverages?

NUMBER OF TIMES DRIVEN AFTER ANY DRINKING

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

27. Suppose you had consumed more alcohol than you ordinarily would prefer to
drink before driving. Under what circumstances or conditions would you
still drive? Any other circumstances? [PROBE FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS;
MULTIPLE RECORD]

Emergency only.....1
I was the most sober.....1
Only way to get home.....1
Other (SPECIFY).....1

NONE/WOULDN'T.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8
Refused (VOL).....9

28a. In the past 12 months, have you driven a motor vehicle when you thought
you might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

Yes.....1 SKIP TO Q.28c1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).3
Refused (VOL).....4

28b. Looking back, have you ever driven a motor vehicle when
you may have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \
Not sure (VOL).....3 -- SKIP TO Q.29a
Refused (VOL).....4 /

28c1. How long ago was that (the most recent time)?

RECORD NUMBER

Today.....1
Days ago.....2
Weeks ago.....3
Months ago.....4
Years ago.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7
Never.....8

28c2. What types of alcoholic beverages did you drink on that occasion? Did you drink...? [READ LIST -- MULTIPLE RECORD]

Beer.....1
Light beer.....2
Wine.....3
Wine coolers.....4
Hard liquor or mixed drinks...5
Something else.....6
(SPECIFY: _____)
Not sure (VOL).....7
Refused (VOL).....8

28c3. How many [READ ITEMS FROM Q28C2] did you have on that occasion?

_____ Number of 12 oz beers [NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 12 oz light beers [NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 5 oz glasses of wine [NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 12 oz wine coolers [NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 1 1/2 oz drinks [NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

[IF Q.28c1 IS LONGER THAN ONE MONTH AGO OR NEVER, SKIP TO Q.29a]

28d. In the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle after you thought you might have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely?

NUMBER OF TIMES DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

29a. In the past 12 months, have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?

Yes.....1 SKIP TO Q.29c
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).3
Refused (VOL).....4

29b. Have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \ -- [SKIP TO Q.30a]
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4 /

29c. How long ago was that (the most recent time)?

	RECORD NUMBER
Today.....1	
Days ago.....2	_____
Weeks ago.....3	_____
Months ago.....4	_____
Years ago.....5	_____
Not sure (VOL).....6	
Refused (VOL).....7	

[IF Q.29c IS LONGER THAN ONE MONTH AGO OR NEVER, SKIP TO Q.30a]

29d. In the past 30 days, how many times did you deliberately avoid driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink?

NUMBER OF TIMES AVOIDED DRIVING

00	=	None
98	=	Not sure
99	=	Refused

ASK EVERYONE

30a. In the past 12 months, did you ever RIDE in a motor vehicle with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \
Not sure (VOL).3 -- SKIP TO Q.31a
Refused (VOL).....4 /

30b. In the past 30 days, how many times did you RIDE with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

NUMBER OF TIMES RODE WITH SOMEONE WHO HAD TOO MUCH
00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

30c. Please think back to the last time you RODE with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY. Did you decide the driver was unsafe BEFORE or AFTER you were riding in the motor vehicle?

Before.....1
After.....2
Not sure (VOL).3
Refused (VOL).....4

31a. In the past twelve months, have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?

Yes.....1
No.....2 SKIP TO Q.32a

31b. In the past 30 days, how many times have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver?

NUMBER OF TIMES RODE WITH A DESIGNATED DRIVER
00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

32a. In the past twelve months, have you ever been the designated driver when driving with others?

Yes.....1
No.....2 SKIP TO Q.33

32b. In the past 30 days, how many times have you been the designated driver?

NUMBER OF TIMES BEEN THE DESIGNATED DRIVER
00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

33. If you were to host a social event where alcoholic beverages were to be served, what could you do ahead of time to prevent guests from drinking too much to drive safely? Anything else? [DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Serve food.....1
Serve non-alcoholic drinks.....1
Serve less alcohol/limit drink.....1
Designate drivers.....1
Collect keys.....1
Provide sleeping accommodation.....1
Drive them home.....1
Limit serving hours.....1
Other (SPECIFY) (VOL).....1

Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

34. If you had guests who drank too much to drive safely, what could you do as a host to keep them from driving? Anything else? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]

Have someone else drive them home.....1
Have a taxi or ride service drive them home.....1
Drive them home.....1
Have them spend the night.....1
Take their keys.....1
Other (SPECIFY).....1

Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

35. If you were OUT with people who you knew had too much to drink to drive safely, what could you do as a friend to keep them from driving? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]

Have someone else drive them home.....1
Have a taxi or ride service drive them home.....1
Drive them home.....1
Take their keys.....1
Other (SPECIFY).....1

Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

Suppose you asked a friend not to drive because you thought the friend had drunk too much alcohol. Please tell me how likely it is that MOST of your friends would react in the following ways.

Would MOST of your friends be VERY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY, SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY, OR VERY UNLIKELY TO [READ ITEM]?

	VERY LIKELY	SOMEWHAT LIKELY	SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY	VERY UNLIKELY	NOT SURE	REF
36. Get irritated or angry at you.....1		2	3	4	5	6
37. Tell you that they're OK to drive.....1		2	3	4	5	6
38. Follow your advice not to drive.....1		2	3	4	5	6
39. Which of the following things have you EVER DONE to avoid driving after drinking? Have you ever... [READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]?						

	DONE	NOT DONE
a. Called a cab or ride service.....1		2
b. Rode the bus or subway.....1		2
c. Asked someone else for a ride.....1		2
d. Designated a driver who would not drink.....1		2
e. Stayed overnight as a guest.....1		2
f. Waited until after the effects of the alcohol wore off.....1		2
g. Walked to your destination.....1		2
h. Other (SPECIFY).....1		2

40. In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family? Would you say drinking and driving by others is... [READ LIST]?

- A major threat.....1
- A minor threat.....2
- Not a threat.....3
- Not sure (VOL).....4
- Refused (VOL).....5

41. How important is it that something be done to reduce drinking and driving? Is it... [READ LIST]?

- Very important.....1
- Somewhat important.....2
- Not important.....3
- Not sure (VOL).....4
- Refused (VOL).....5

42. In your community, if a person drinks too much before driving [and then drives], which do you think is more likely to happen to them -- being stopped by the police or having an accident?

Being stopped by police...1
Having an accident.....2
Neither.....3
Equally likely.....4
Not sure (VOL).....5
Refused (VOL).....6

Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

43. How likely are you to be stopped by a police officer for driving after you have had too much to drink? Is it... [READ LIST]?

Almost certain.....1
Very likely.....2
Somewhat likely.....3
Somewhat unlikely.....4
Very unlikely.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

44. IF you are stopped by a police officer while driving after you have had too much to drink, how likely is it that the officer will charge you with breaking the drinking and driving laws? Is that... [READ LIST]?

Almost certain.....1
Very likely.....2
Somewhat likely.....3
Somewhat unlikely.....4
Very unlikely.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

45. If a police officer stops you and charges you with breaking the drinking and driving laws, how likely are you to receive some form of punishment such as a fine, a suspension of your driver's license, or something more severe? Is that... [READ LIST]?

Almost certain.....1
Very likely.....2
Somewhat likely.....3
Somewhat unlikely.....4
Very unlikely.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

46. IF you were actually punished for drinking and driving, do you think the punishment would most likely be... [READ LIST]?

Very severe.....1
Somewhat severe.....2
Not severe.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

47. What would most likely happen to a driver the first time he or she was convicted of drunk driving? [DO NOT READ -- MULTIPLE RECORD]

Probation.....1
License restricted.....1
License suspended for a period.....1
Being fined under \$500.....1
Being fined over \$500.....1
Going to jail.....1
Placed in a treatment program.....1
Community service.....1
Other.....1
(SPECIFY: _____)
NOTHING.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

- 48a. Have you ever been stopped by a police officer who thought you may have been in violation of the laws against drinking and driving?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \ -- SKIP TO Q.49
Not sure (VOL).....3 /
Refused (VOL).....4

- 48b. Have you been stopped MORE THAN ONCE for possible violation of drinking and driving laws?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

- 48c. Have you ever been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?

Yes, DWI.....1
Yes, DUI.....2
Yes, both.....3
Yes, but not sure which.....4
No.....5 SKIP TO Q.49
Not sure (VOL).....6 SKIP TO Q.49
Refused (VOL).....7 SKIP TO Q.49

- 48d. How long ago did that happen (the most recent time)?

____ NUMBER OF YEARS AGO

Within the past year.....00

49. Do you personally know anyone who has been convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol?

Yes.....1
No.....2
 Not sure (VOL).....3
 Refused (VOL).....4

50. How would you rate the enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community? Would you say that the level of enforcement is... [READ LIST]?

Too much.....1
Too little.....2
About right.....3
 Not sure (VOL).....4
 Refused (VOL).....5

51. Would you like to see enforcement of drinking and driving laws in your community -- increased a lot, increased somewhat, decreased somewhat, or decreased a lot?

Increased a lot.....1
Increased somewhat.....2
Decreased somewhat.....3
Decreased a lot.....4
 Not sure.....5
 Refused.....6

52a. In your opinion, should the penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving laws be... [READ LIST; SINGLE RECORD]?

Much more severe.....1
Somewhat more severe.....2
Somewhat less severe.....3
Much less severe.....4
Stay the same as they are now.....5 **SKIP TO Q.53**
No penalties should be given.....6
 Not sure (VOL).....7
 Refused (VOL).....8

- 52b. What do you think the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol if it is the first time the driver has been convicted of that offense? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD; CIRCLE "YESES"]

Suspension/revocation of driver's license.....1
A fine (SPECIFY AMOUNT: _____).....1
Jail time.....1
Points on their license.....1
AA/Rehabilitation program.....1
Community service/Public service.....1
Driving school/films on DWI.....1
Impoundment of vehicle tags.....1
Forfeiture of vehicle.....1
Suspension of vehicle registration.....1
Other (SPECIFY).....1

NOTHING.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

- 52c. What do you think the penalty should be for persons who have been previously convicted for driving under the influence of alcohol? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD; CIRCLE "YESES"]

Suspension/revocation of driver's license.....1
A fine (SPECIFY AMOUNT: _____).....1
Jail time.....1
Points on their license.....1
AA/Rehabilitation program.....1
Community service/Public service.....1
Driving school/films on DWI.....1
Impoundment of vehicle tags.....1
Forfeiture of vehicle.....1
Suspension of vehicle registration.....1
Other (SPECIFY).....1

NOTHING.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

53. Have you ever known someone who was involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

- 54a. Have YOU ever been involved in a motor vehicle accident where a driver had consumed alcohol before the crash?

Yes.....1
No.....2 \
Not sure (VOL).....3 -- SKIP TO Q.55a
Refused (VOL).....4 /

54b. Were you a driver or a passenger in the motor vehicle accident?

Driver.....1
Passenger.....2
Both/Multiple accidents.....3
Pedestrian.....4
Other (SPECIFY).....5

Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

55a. Do you think there should be a legal limit to the number of alcoholic drinks that a person can have before driving?

Yes.....1 -- SKIP TO Q.55c
No.....2
 Not sure (VOL).....3
 Refused (VOL).....4

55b. Why do you think there should NOT be a legal limit on the number of drinks allowed before driving?

SKIP TO Q.56

55c. What do you think the legal limit should be for the number of...
[READ ITEM] a person can drink within two hours before driving?

a. 12-ounce beers..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]
b. 5-ounce glasses of wine..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]
c. 1 1/2 ounce shots of hard
 liquor or mixed drinks..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]

56. In your opinion, how effective are current laws and penalties at reducing drinking and driving. Would you say they are... [READ LIST]?

Very effective.....1
Somewhat effective.....2
Not too effective.....3
Not at all effective.....4
 Not sure (VOL).....5
 Refused (VOL).....6

57a. Have you ever seen a sobriety checkpoint - where drivers are stopped briefly by police to check for alcohol-impaired driving?

Yes.....1

No.....2 **SKIP TO Q.58**

57b. Have you been through a sobriety checkpoint in the last 12 months?

Yes.....1

No.....2 **SKIP TO Q.58**

57c. How many times have you been through a checkpoint in the last 12 months?

_____ times

58. To the best of your knowledge, are sobriety checkpoints being conducted in your area?

Yes.....1

No.....2

Not sure.....3

59. Do you favor the use of sobriety checkpoints?

Yes.....1

No.....2

Not sure.....3

60. Do you think sobriety checkpoints should be used more frequently, about the same as they are now, or less frequently?

More frequently.....1

About the same.....2

Less frequently.....3

Not sure.....4

Now, a few last questions for statistical purposes...

- D2. Are you currently employed full time, part time, unemployed and looking for work, retired, going to school, a homemaker or something else?

Employed full time.....	1
Employed part time.....	2
Unemployed and looking for work.....	3
Retired.....	4
Going to school.....	5
Homemaker.....	6
Disabled (VOL).....	7
Other (SPECIFY):	8
Not sure (VOL).....	9
Refused (VOL).....	10

- D3. What is highest grade or year of regular school you have completed?
[DO NOT READ]

No formal schooling.....	1
First through 7th grade.....	2
8th grade.....	3
Some high school.....	4
High school graduate.....	5
Some college.....	6
Four-year college graduate....	7
Some graduate school.....	8
Graduate degree.....	9
Refused (VOL).....	10

- D4. Are you currently married, divorced, separated, widowed, or single?

Married.....	1
Divorced.....	2
Separated.....	3
Widowed.....	4
Single.....	5
Refused (VOL)....	6

- D5. Are you of Hispanic origin?

Hispanic.....	1
Not Hispanic.....	2
Refused (VOL).....	3

D6. Which of these categories best describes your racial background?
[READ LIST]

White.....1
Black or African American.....2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....3
Eskimo, Aleutian or American Indian.....4
Other.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

D7. Including yourself, how many persons living in your household are...
[READ CATEGORIES]?

a. Under 10 years of age _____
b. 10 to 15 years of age _____
c. 16 to 29 years of age _____
d. 30 to 64 years of age _____
e. 65 + years of age _____

D8. Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 1992? Your best estimate is fine.
[READ LIST]

Less than \$5,000.....1
\$5,000 to \$14,999.....2
\$15,000 to \$29,999.....3
\$30,000 to \$49,999.....4
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....5
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....6
\$100,000 or more.....7
Not sure (VOL).....8
Refused (VOL).....9

D9. Finally, the effects of alcohol on driving can vary from one person to another, depending on their body weight. For classification purposes, could you tell me your approximate weight?

____ POUNDS
Not sure (VOL).....88
Refused (VOL).....89

INTERVIEWER: ASK D10 ONLY IF RESPONDENT REFUSED TO GIVE 'AGE' IN D1

D10. Could you please tell me in which of the following age categories you belong?
[READ CATEGORIES]

16 - 20.....1
21 - 29.....2
30 - 45.....3
46 - 64.....4
65 and older.....5
Refused.....6

[FROM OBSERVATION]

D11. Sex

Male.....1
Female.....2

Let me just confirm that the number I reached you at was: **[READ NUMBER]**

D12. Is this the only telephone number for this household?

Yes, this is the only number.....1

No, there is more than one number.....2

Thank you for your assistance. That completes our interview.

[DO NOT READ]

[Note: State/Region is coded in Sample Point. Census designation as SMSA or Non-SMSA is coded in Sample Point.]

Questions to replace current questions 36-38:

36a. In the last year, how many times were you in a situation where you were with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely?

	Times	
None.....	0	SKIP TO Q.39
Not sure.....	998	SKIP TO Q.39
Refused.....	999	SKIP TO Q.39

36b. Think of the last time you were in this situation. Did you ask or tell them not to drive?

Yes.....	1	
No.....	2	SKIP TO Q.36e
Not sure.....	3	SKIP TO Q.39
Refused.....	4	SKIP TO Q.39

36c. Did they follow your advice not to drive?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Not sure.....	3
Refused.....	4

36d. Did they get angry with you for asking them not to drive?

Yes.....	1	SKIP TO Q.39
No.....	2	SKIP TO Q.39
Not sure.....	3	SKIP TO Q.39
Refused.....	4	SKIP TO Q.39

INTERVIEWER NOTE: ASK Q.36e AND 36f ONLY IF RESPONDENT SAID "NO" IN Q36b.

36e. If you had asked them not to drive, do you think they would have agreed with you?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Not sure.....	3
Refused.....	4

36f. If you had asked them not to drive, do you think they would have gotten angry with you?

Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Not sure.....	3
Refused.....	4

APPENDIX C:
1993 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: SPANISH VERSION

DWI ATTITUDES II

AUGUST 20, 1993

Sample Point Number: _____ Questionnaire No. _____

Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Time Start: _____ Time End: _____ TOTAL TIME: _____

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Pre-coded response categories are not to be read unless specific instructions to do so are given. Also, do not read pre-coded response categories indicated as volunteered (VOL) responses.]

Buenos días/tardes, me llamo _____, y estoy llamando desde SRBI, una Organización Nacional de Estudios. Estamos conduciendo una encuesta para el Departamento de Transporte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos acerca de las preocupaciones, actitudes y el comportamiento del Americano acerca de las leyes de manejo presentes. La entrevista es completamente confidencial. Dura mas o menos quince minutos.

D1. ¿Que edad tiene?

_____ age
Refused (VOL).....99

1a. ¿Con cuanta frecuencia normalmente maneja usted un carro u otro vehículo de motor, diría usted que maneja normalmente...[READ LIST]?

Todos los días.....1
Varios días a la semana.....2
Un día a la semana o menos.....3
Solamente ciertos tiempos del año..4
Nunca.....5

→ SKIP TO Q. 1c

1b. ¿Cuanto tiempo hace desde la ultima vez que manejo un carro u otro vehículo de motor?

[INTERVIEWER PLEASE NOTE: IF AGE IN D1 LESS NUMBER OF YEARS AGO IN 1b IS LESS THAN 14, PROBE FOR 1b.]

_____ NUMBER OF YEARS AGO
Dentro del año pasado (VOL).....00
Nunca manejo (VOL).....99
Don't know/Refused

SKIP TO Q. 2
CONTINUE WITH Q. 1c
SKIP TO Q. 2
SKIP TO Q. 2

1c. ¿Como cuantas millas manejó un carro u otro vehículo de motor durante el año pasado? Su mejor estimación es suficiente.

_____, _____ MILES DRIVEN IN PAST YEAR

2. ¿Cuántas veces usa el cinturón de seguridad mientras manejando o viajando en un vehículo de motor - siempre, casi siempre, algunas veces, raramente, o nunca?

Siempre.....1
 Casi siempre.....2
 Algunas veces.....3
 Raramente.....4
 Nunca.....5
 Not sure (VOL).....6

Las siguientes preguntas se tratan de tomar bebidas alcohólica y manejar. Por cada de las siguientes declaraciones, por favor dígame si usted esta firmemente de acuerdo, un poco de acuerdo, no tan de acuerdo o firmemente no de acuerdo.

ROTATE	FIRME- MENTE	UN POCO	NO TAN ACUERDO	NO DE ACUERDO	NOT SURE	REI
3. Muchas personas que manejan después de tomar mucho alcohol son alcohólicos o tienen problemas cuando toman.....1		2	3	4	5	6
4. Tomando y manejando por personas que NO son alcohólicos o tienen problemas cuando toman es un serio problema de seguridad de carretera.....1		2	3	4	5	6
5. Uno no debe de ser permitido manejar si ha estado tomando algo de alcohol.....1		2	3	4	5	6
6. Uno puede manejar sin peligro después de tomar demasiado alcohol mientras que maneje mas cuidadosamente que lo normal.....1		2	3	4	5	6
7. Siento que debo prevenir a MIEMBROS FAMILIARES de manejar cuando veo que han tomado mucho.....1		2	3	4	5	6
8. Siento que debo prevenir a AMIGOS CERCANOS de manejar cuando veo que han tomado mucho.....1		2	3	4	5	6
9. Siento que debo de prevenir a CONOCIDOS de manejar cuando veo que han tomado mucho.....1		2	3	4	5	6
10. Siento que debo de prevenir a EXTRAÑOS de manejar cuando veo que han tomado mucho.....1		2	3	4	5	6
11. Caminando es una forma segura para uno llegar a su destino si han estado tomando demasiado alcohol para poder manejar.....1		2	3	4	5	6

12a. Nos gustaría obtener su opinión acerca de las corrientes normas legales para tomar y manejar. Pero primero, quiero hacerle algunas preguntas acerca de su propio comportamiento.

¿Durante los últimos doce meses, cuantas veces normalmente tomo alguna bebida alcohólica, incluyendo cerveza, cerveza ligera (light beer), vino, vino con refresco (wine coolers) o licor, diría usted que normalmente tomaba bebidas alcohólicas...[READ LIST]?

Todos los días.....	1	} → SKIP TO Q. 13
Casi todos los días.....	2	
Tres o cuatro días por semana.....	3	
Uno o dos días por semana.....	4	
Dos o tres días por mes.....	5	
Una vez por mes o menos.....	6	
Nunca tomo en los últimos 12 meses.....	7	
Not sure (VOL).....	8	
Refused (VOL).....	9	

ASK Q. 12b IF "NEVER" IN Q. 12a

12b. ¿Tomo alguna bebida alcohólica - incluso 1 cerveza o una copa de champán - en los últimos 12 meses?

Yes.....	1	} → SKIP TO Q. 21
No.....	2	
Not sure (VOL).....	3	
Refused (VOL).....	4	

13. ¿Cuántos días en los últimos 30 días ha usted consumido alguna bebida alcohólica?

NUMBER OF DAYS CONSUMED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

00 = None
98 = Not sure
99 = Refused

14. ¿Cuando toma bebidas alcohólicas, CUAL de las siguientes bebidas toma usted MAS A MENUDO? ¿Normalmente toma...[READ LIST]

Cerveza.....	1	
Cerveza ligera (light beer).....	2	
Vino.....	3	
Vino con refresco (wine cooler)...	4	
Licor o un cóctel.....	5	
Otra cosa SPECIFY: _____		.6
Not sure (VOL).....	7	
Refused (VOL).....	8	

15. ¿Cuando usted toma [READ TYPE OF BEVERAGE FROM Q. 14] como cuantas (CERVEZAS de 12 onzas/CERVEZAS LIGERAS de 12 onzas/VINO CON REFRESCO (WINE COOLER) de 12 onzas/COPAS DE VINO de 5 onzas/ o tragos de LICOR) normalmente toma por sesión?

Number of drinks
Not sure (VOL).....98
Refused (VOL).....99

[ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (TYPICAL MONTH)]

16. Las personas a menudo toman diferentes cantidades de alcohol dependiendo del tiempo, el lugar o la ocasión. Algunos días puede ser que tomen una cantidad chica, otros días puede ser que tomen una cantidad mediana y otros días puede ser que tomen una cantidad grande. Piense en los días cuando tomaba alcohol durante un periodo típico de cuatro semanas (28 días) en los últimos seis meses.

DO NOT READ [INTERVIEWER NOTE: ONE STANDARD DRINK IS APPROXIMATELY:

12 oz. (341ml) BOTTLE OF BEER (5% ALCOHOL)

1 1/2 oz. (43ml) SHOT OF LIQUOR (40% ALCOHOL)

5 oz. (142ml) GLASS OF WINE (11% ALCOHOL)

3 oz. (85ml) GLASS OF SHERRY, PORT OR VERMOUTH (18% ALCOHOL)]

- a. En cuantos días de este mes típico usted no tuvo alguna bebida
alcohólica para tomar? _____ DAYS
- b. En cuantos días de este mes típico tuvo usted solamente 1 o 2
tragos? _____ DAYS
- c. En cuantos días de este mes típico tuvo usted solamente 3 o 4
tragos? _____ DAYS
- d. En cuantos días de este mes típico tuvo usted 5 o mas tragos? _____ DAYS

[SHOULD TOTAL 28 DAYS]

IF ANSWERED ONE OR MORE DAYS TO Q. 16d, ASK Q. 16e, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 17.

e. En los días cuando usted tomo 5 o mas tragos, cuantos tragos
normalmente tomo por cada día que tomaba? _____ DRINKS

[ASK ALL PAST YEAR DRINKERS]

17. Considere los últimos doce meses...(READ ITEM)

ROTATE

- | | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Ha sentido que debe beber menos..... | 1 | 2 |
| b. Personas le han molestado a usted con criticando como bebe..... | 1 | 2 |
| c. Se ha sentido mal o culpable acerca de como bebe..... | 1 | 2 |
| d. Ha tomado un trago a primera hora de la mañana para estabilizar sus
nervios y deshacerse de una resaca..... | 1 | 2 |

18. ¿Cuando toma bebidas alcohólicas, donde las toma normalmente?

[DO NOT READ -- SINGLE RECORD]

- En su casa.....1
- En la casa de otras personas.....2
- En barras o tabernas.....3
- En restaurantes.....4
- En la casa de otra persona.....5
- En estadios o arenas.....6
- En Bodas.....7
- Afuera SPECIFY:8
- En otro sitio SPECIFY:9
- Not sure (VOL).....10
- Refused (VOL).....11

[CHECKPOINT A: IF NO PAST YEAR DRIVING IN Q. 1a/1b, SKIP TO Q. 21]**

[ASK FOR TYPE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SPECIFIED IN Q. 14]

19. ¿Como cuantas/os (CERVEZAS de 12 onzas/CERVEZAS LIGERAS de 12 onzas/VINO CON REFRESCO (WINE COOLER) de 12 onzas/COPAS DE VINO de 5 onzas/ o tragos de LICOR) podría USTED tomar en dos horas antes de que tenga algún efecto en su HABILIDAD DE MANEJAR? (Su mejor estimación sera suficiente.)

NUMBER
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

20. ¿Como cuantas/os (CERVEZAS de 12 onzas/CERVEZAS LIGERAS de 12 onzas/VINO CON REFRESCO (WINE COOLER) de 12 onzas/COPAS DE VINO de 5 onzas/ o tragos de LICOR) podría USTED tomar en dos horas antes de que se haga MUY PELIGROSO para usted manejar? (Su mejor estimación sera suficiente.)

NUMBER
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

[CHECKPOINT B: ASK Q. 21 THRU Q. 24 IF "NO PAST YEAR DRIVING" IN Q. 1a/1b OR "NO PAST YEAR DRINKING" IN Q. 12a/12b. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO Q. 25.]

21. Para las siguientes preguntas, suponga que una cerveza regular contiene 12 onzas, una copa de vino contiene 5 onzas y un cóctel normal contiene 1 trago de licor.
22. ¿Cuantas CERVEZAS DE 12 ONZAS pueden tomar la mayoría de la gente en dos horas antes de que se haga MUY PELIGROSO para manejar?

NUMBER OF 12 OUNCE BEERS
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

23. ¿Cuantas COPAS DE VINO pueden tomar la mayoría de la gente en dos horas antes de que se haga MUY PELIGROSO para manejar?

NUMBER OF 5 OUNCE GLASSES OF WINE
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

24. ¿Cuantos cócteles conteniendo LICOR pueden tomar la mayoría de la gente en dos horas antes de que se haga MUY PELIGROSO para manejar?

NUMBER OF DRINKS CONTAINING HARD LIQUOR
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

[CHECKPOINT C: SKIP TO Q. 30a IF "NO PAST YEAR DRIVING" IN Q. 1a/1b OR "NO PAST YEAR DRINKING" IN Q. 12a/12b. ALL OTHERS CONTINUE WITH Q. 25].

25. ¿Comparado con la mayoría de la gente, toma MAS ALCOHOL o MENOS ALCOHOL para afectar su habilidad para manejar sin peligro, o es casi igual para la mayoría de la gente?

Mas alcohol.....1
Menos alcohol.....2
Casi igual.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

26a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, jamás a manejado un vehículo de motor DENTRO DE DOS HORAS DESPUES de haber tomado bebidas alcohólicas?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

→ SKIP TO Q. 27

26b. ¿Como cuantas veces en los ULTIMOS 12 MESES diría usted que ha manejado DENTRO DE DOS HORAS DESPUES de haber tomado alguna alcohólica?
[USE CATEGORIES BELOW IF RESPONDENT USES THEM INSTEAD OF NUMBER]

NUMBER

Diariamente.....1
2 a 6 veces por semana.....2
Una vez por semana.....3
Una vez cada dos semanas.....4
Alrededor de 6 a 11 veces al año..5
Alrededor de 2 a 5 veces al año.....6
Una vez.....7
Nunca (VOL).....8
Not sure (VOL).....9
Refused (VOL).....10

26c. ¿En los últimos 30 días, cuantas veces ha manejado un vehículo de motor DENTRO DE DOS HORAS DESPUES de haber tomado bebidas alcohólicas?

NUMBER OF TIMES DRIVEN AFTER ANY DRINKING

00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

27. Supongamos que usted tomo mas alcohol de lo que generalmente preferiría tomar antes de manejar. ¿Bajo de que circunstancias o condiciones todavía maneja-
ría? ¿Alguna otra circunstancia?
[PROBE FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS; MULTIPLE RECORD]

Solamente una emergencia.....1
Yo estaba mas sobrio.....1
La única forma de volver a casa.....1
Other SPECIFY.....1

NONE/WOULDN'T.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8
Refused (VOL).....9

28a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, ha manejado un vehículo de motor cuando pensó que podría haber tomado DEMASIADO alcohol para manejar SIN PELIGRO?

Yes.....1 SKIP TO Q. 28c
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

28b. ¿Recordando, jamas ha manejado un vehículo de motor cuando podría haber tomado demasiado alcohol para manejar sin peligro?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

→ SKIP TO Q. 29a

28c1. ¿Cuanto hace (el tiempo mas reciente)?

	RECORD NUMBER	
Hoy día.....1		
Hace días.....2	_____	
Hace semanas.....3	_____	_____
Hace meses.....4	_____	_____
Hace años.....5	_____	_____
Not sure (VOL).....6		
Refused (VOL).....7		
Never.....8		

28c2. ¿Que tipos de bebidas alcohólicas tomo en esa ocasión? ¿Tomo...
[READ LIST -- MULTIPLE RECORD]?

Cerveza.....1	
Cerveza ligera (light beer).....2	
Vino.....3	
Vino con refresco (wine cooler)..4	
Licor o un cóctel.....5	
Otra cosa SPECIFY: _____	.6
Not sure (VOL).....7	
Refused (VOL).....8	

28c3. ¿Cuantas [READ ITEMS FROM Q. 28c2] tomo en esa ocasión?

_____ Number of 12 oz beers	[NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 12 oz light beers	[NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 5 oz glasses of wine	[NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 12 oz wine coolers	[NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of 1 1/2 oz drinks	[NS = 98; REFUSED = 99]
_____ Number of other SPECIFY: _____	

[IF Q. 28c1 IS LONGER THAN ONE MONTH AGO OR NEVER, SKIP TO Q. 29a.]

28d. En los últimos 30 días, cuantas veces manejo un vehículo de motor después de que pensó que capas había tomado demasiado alcohol para manejar sin peligro?

NUMBER OF TIMES DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING TOO MUCH
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

29a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, jamas ha evitado a propósito manejar un vehículo de motor por que pensó que probablemente había tomado demasiado para manejar sin peligro?

Yes.....1	SKIP TO Q. 29c
No.....2	
Not sure (VOL).....3	
Refused (VOL).....4	

29b. Jamas ha evitado a propósito manejar un vehículo de motor por que pensó que probablemente había tomado demasiado para manejar sin peligro?

Yes.....1	
No.....2	} → SKIP TO Q. 30a
Not sure (VOL).....3	
Refused (VOL).....4	

29c. ¿Cuanto hace (el tiempo mas reciente)?

	RECORD NUMBER	
Hoy día.....1		
Hace días.....2	_____	
Hace semanas.....3	_____	_____
Hace meses.....4	_____	_____
Hace años.....5	_____	_____
Not sure (VOL).....6		
Refused (VOL).....7		

[IF Q. 29c IS LONGER THAN ONE MONTH AGO OR NEVER, SKIP TO Q. 30a]

29d. ¿En los últimos 30 días, cuantas veces a propósito evito manejar un vehículo de motor por que sentía que probablemente había tomado demasiado?

_____ NUMBER OF TIMES AVOIDED DRIVING
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

ASK EVERYONE

30a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, jamas VIAJO en un vehículo de motor con un conductor que usted pensó probablemente había tomado DEMASIADO alcohol para manejar SIN PELIGRO?

Yes.....1	
No.....2	} → SKIP TO Q. 31a
Not sure (VOL)....3	
Refused (VOL).....4	

30b. En los últimos 30 días, cuantas veces VIAJO usted con un conductor que usted pensó probablemente había tomado DEMASIADO alcohol para manejar SIN PELIGRO?

_____ NUMBER OF TIMES RODE WITH SOMEONE WHO HAD TOO MUCH
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

30c. Por favor piense en la ultima vez que usted VIAJO con un conductor que usted pensó probablemente había tomado DEMASIADO alcohol para manejar SIN PELIGRO. ¿Decidió que el conductor fue peligroso ANTES o DESPUES que estaba viajando en el vehículo de motor?

Antes.....1
Después.....2
Not sure (VOL)....3
Refused (VOL).....4

31a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, jamas a viajado a cualquier lado con otra persona que había acordado ser el conductor designado?

Yes.....1
No.....2

 SKIP TO Q. 32a

31b. ¿En los últimos 30 días, cuantas veces ha viajado a cualquier lado con otra persona que había acordado ser el conductor designado?

_____ NUMBER OF TIMES RODE WITH A DESIGNATED DRIVER
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

32a. ¿En los últimos 12 meses, jamás ha sido usted el conductor designado cuando manejaba con otros?

Yes.....1
No.....2 SKIP TO Q. 33
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

32b. ¿En los últimos 30 días, cuántas veces ha sido usted el conductor designado?

NUMBER OF TIMES BEEN THE DESIGNATED DRIVER
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

33. ¿Si usted fuese ser el anfitrión de un acontecimiento social donde bebidas alcohólicas serían servidas, que podría hacer con anticipación para prevenir que sus invitados tomen demasiado para poder manejar sin peligro? ¿Algo más? [DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Servir comida.....1
Servir bebidas sin alcohol.....1
Servir menos alcohol/limitar bebidas.....1
Designar conductores.....1
Coleccionar llaves.....1
Proveer alojamiento para dormir.....1
Llévelos a sus casas.....1
Limitar las horas de servicio.....1
Other (VOL, SPECIFY).....1
Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

34. ¿Si usted tuviera invitados que tomaron demasiado para poder manejar sin peligro, que podría hacer usted como anfitrión para no dejar que manejen? ¿Algo más? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]

Haga que otra persona les lleve a su casa.....1
Haga que un taxi o un servicio de carro les lleve a sus casas....1
Llévelos a sus casas.....1
Haga que pasen la noche en su casa.....1
Quiteles las llaves.....1
Other SPECIFY.....1
Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

35. ¿Si usted fuese a salir con personas que usted sabía que habían tomado demasiado para poder manejar sin peligro, que podría hacer como amigo para impedir que manejen? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]

Haga que otra persona les lleve a su casa.....1
Haga que un taxi o un servicio de carro les lleve a sus casas.1
Llévelos a sus casas.....1
Quiteles las llaves.....1
Other SPECIFY.....1
Nothing.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

36a. ¿En el año pasado, cuantas veces estuvo usted en una situación donde usted estaba con un amigo que había tomado demasiado para manejar sin peligro?

_____ Times
None.....0 SKIP TO Q. 39
Not sure.....998 SKIP TO Q. 39
Refused.....999 SKIP TO Q. 39

36b. Piense en la ultima vez que estuvo en esa situación. ¿Le pidió o le dijo que no maneje?

Yes.....1
No.....2 SKIP TO Q. 36e
Not sure (VOL).....3 SKIP TO Q. 39
Refused (VOL).....4 SKIP TO Q. 39

36c. ¿Siguió su consejo de no manejar?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

36d. ¿Se enojo con usted por que le pidió que no maneje?

Yes.....1 SKIP TO Q. 39
No.....2 SKIP TO Q. 39
Not sure (VOL).....3 SKIP TO Q. 39
Refused (VOL).....4 SKIP TO Q. 39

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: ASK Q. 36e AND 36f ONLY IF RESPONDENT SAID "NO" IN Q. 36b.]

36e. ¿Si le había pedido que no maneje, piensa que el/ella habría estado de acuerdo con usted?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

36f. ¿Si le había pedido que no maneje, piensa que el/ella se habría enojado con usted?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

39. ¿Cual de las siguientes cosas JAMAS A HECHO para evitar manejar después de tomar, jamas a...[READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD]?

	DONE	NOT DONE
1. Llamado un taxi o un servicio de carros.....	1	2
2. Viajado en autobús o subterráneo(subway).....	1	2
3. Preguntado a alguien que le lleven a su casa.....	1	2
4. Designado un chofer que no tomaría.....	1	2
5. Pasado la noche.....	1	2
6. Esperado hasta después que los efectos del alcohol se disiparan...	1	2
7. Caminado a su destinación.....	1	2
8. Nunca ha hecho nada para evitar tomar y manejar.....	1	2
9. Other SPECIFY _____	1	2
10. Not sure (VOL).....	98	
11. Refused (VOL).....	99	

40. ¿En su opinión, cuanto es el tomar y manejar por otras personas una amenaza a la seguridad personal de usted y su familia, diría usted que el tomar y manejar por otros es...[READ LIST]?

Una amenaza mayor.....	1
Una amenaza menor.....	2
No una amenaza.....	3
Not sure (VOL).....	4
Refused (VOL).....	5

41. ¿Cuanto importante es que algo sea hecho para reducir el tomar y manejar, es...[READ LIST]?

Muy importante.....	1
Un poco importante.....	2
No importante.....	3
Not sure (VOL).....	4
Refused (VOL).....	5

42. ¿En su comunidad, si alguien toma demasiado antes de manejar [y después maneja], cual de las siguientes piensa usted que le pasara -- ser parado por la policía o tener un accidente?

Ser parado por la policía.....	1
Tener un accidente.....	2
Ninguno de los dos.....	3
Igualmente probable.....	4
Not sure (VOL).....	5
Refused (VOL).....	6

Por favor dígame cual es la probabilidad que cada uno de los siguientes eventos ocurrieran SI USTED MANEJO DESPUES DE HABER TOMADO DEMASIADO.

43. ¿Cual es la probabilidad de que usted sera parado por un policía por manejar después de haber tomado demasiado, es...[READ LIST]?

Casi cierto.....	1
Muy probable.....	2
Un poco probable.....	3
Un poco improbable.....	4
Muy improbable.....	5
Not sure (VOL).....	6
Refused (VOL).....	7

44. SI usted fuese parado por un policia mientras manejando después de haber tomado demasiado, cual es la probabilidad que el policia le culpara con violar las leyes de tomar y manejar, es...[READ LIST]?

Casi cierto.....1
Muy probable.....2
Un poco probable.....3
Un poco improbable.....4
Muy improbable.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

45. ¿Si un policia le para y le culpa con violar las leyes de tomar y manejar, cual es la probabilidad que recibirá alguna forma de pena como, una multa, suspensión de su licencia de manejar, o algo mas severo, es...[READ LIST]?

Casi cierto.....1
Muy probable.....2
Un poco probable.....3
Un poco improbable.....4
Muy improbable.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6
Refused (VOL).....7

46. ¿SI fuese realmente castigado por tomar y manejar, piensa usted que el castigo probablemente seria...[READ LIST]?

Muy severo.....1
Un poco severo.....2
No severo.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

47. ¿Que seria muy probable de pasarle ha un conductor la primera vez que el o ella fuese condenado de manejar bajo la influencia?
[DO NOT READ -- MULTIPLE RECORD]

Periodo de prueba.....1
Licencia restringida.....1
Licencia suspendida por un tiempo.....1
Dado una multa de menos de \$500.....1
Dado una multa de mas de \$500.....1
Mandado a la cárcel.....1
Ser colocado en un programa de tratamiento.....1
Hacer que haga Servicio a la comunidad.....1
Other SPECIFY: _____ .1
NADA.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

- 48a. ¿Jamás ha sido parado por un policia que pensó que usted capás estaba en violación de las leyes contra el tomar y manejar?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

→ SKIP TO Q. 49

48b. ¿Jamás ha sido parado MAS DE UNA VEZ por posible violación de las leyes contra el tomar y manejar?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

48c. ¿Jamás a sido condenado por manejar mientras intoxicado (DWI) o por manejar bajo la influencia (DUI) del alcohol?

Yes, DWI.....1
Yes, DUI.....2
Yes, both.....3
Yes, but not sure which.....4
No.....5
Not sure (VOL).....6 → SKIP TO Q. 49
Refused (VOL).....7

48d. ¿Cuanto hace que paso eso (el tiempo mas reciente)?

NUMBER OF YEARS AGO
Within the past year.....00

49. ¿Conoce usted a alguien que ha sido condenado por manejar mientras intoxicado (DWI) o por manejar bajo la influencia (DUI) del alcohol?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

50. ¿Como tasaría la aplicación de las leyes de tomar y manejar en su comunidad, diría usted que el nivel de aplicación es...[READ LIST]?

Demasiado.....1
Muy poco.....2
Casi bien.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

51. ¿Le gustaría ver la aplicación de las leyes de tomar y manejar en su comunidad -- aumentadas mucho, aumentadas un poco, disminuidas un poco o disminuidas mucho?

Aumentadas mucho.....1
Aumentadas un poco.....2
Disminuidas un poco o.....3
Disminuidas mucho.....4
Not sure (VOL).....5
Refused (VOL).....6

52a. ¿En su opinión, deben de ser las multas que les dan a los conductores que violan las leyes de tomar y manejar...[READ LIST; SINGLE RECORD]?

Mucho mas severas.....1
Un poco mas severas.....2
Un poco menos severas.....3
Mucho menos severas.....4
Quedar igual que están ahora.....5 SKIP TO Q. 53
No deben darles multas.....6
Not sure (VOL).....7
Refused (VOL).....8

52b. ¿Que piensa usted debe de ser el castigo por manejar bajo la influencia del alcohol si es la primera vez que el conductor a sido condenado de ese delito? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD; CIRCLE "YESES"]

Suspensión/revocación de la licencia del conductor.....1
Una multa SPECIFY AMOUNT:1
Tiempo en la cárcel.....1
Puntos en su licencia.....1
Alcohólicos Anónimos(AA)/Programa de Rehabilitación.....1
Servicio a la comunidad/Servicio al publico.....1
Escuela de conducir/películas acerca de manejar mientras
intoxicado (DWI).....1
Confiscación de matriculas.....1
Perdida de vehículo de motor.....1
Suspensión del registro del vehículo de motor.....1
Other SPECIFY:1
NADA.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

52c. ¿Que piensa usted debe de ser el castigo para una persona que ha sido anteriormente condenado por manejar bajo la influencia del alcohol? [DO NOT READ LIST; MULTIPLE RECORD; CIRCLE "YESES"]

Suspensión/revocación de la licencia del conductor.....1
Una multa SPECIFY AMOUNT:1
Tiempo en la cárcel.....1
Puntos en su licencia.....1
Alcohólicos Anónimos(AA)/Programa de Rehabilitación.....1
Servicio a la comunidad/Servicio al publico.....1
Escuela de conducir/películas acerca de manejar mientras
intoxicado (DWI).....1
Confiscación de matriculas.....1
Perdida de vehículo de motor.....1
Suspensión del registro del vehículo de motor.....1
Other SPECIFY:1
NADA.....1
Not sure (VOL).....8

53. ¿Jamás a conocido a alguien que estuvo involucrado en un accidente de motor vehículo donde el conductor había tomado alcohol antes del choque?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

54a. ¿Jamás a estado USTED involucrado en un accidente de vehículo de motor donde el conductor había tomado alcohol antes del choque?

Yes.....1

No.....2

Not sure (VOL).....3

Refused (VOL).....4

→ SKIP TO Q. 55a

54b. ¿Fue usted el conductor o pasajero en el accidente?

Conductor.....1

Pasajero.....2

Ambos/Accidentes múltiple.....3

Peatón.....4

Other SPECIFY.....5

Not sure (VOL).....6

Refused (VOL).....7

55a. ¿Piensa usted que debe haber un límite legal al número de tragos alcohólicos que una persona puede tomar antes de manejar?

Yes.....1 SKIP TO Q. 55c

No.....2

Not sure (VOL).....3

Refused (VOL).....4

55b. ¿Por qué piensa que NO debe haber un límite legal al número de tragos permitidos antes de manejar?

SKIP TO Q. 56

55c. ¿Que piensa usted debe de ser el límite legal para el número de...[READ ITEM] que una persona puede tomar dentro de dos horas antes de manejar?

a. Cervezas de 12 onzas..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]

b. Copas de vino de 5 onzas..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]

c. Trago de 1 onza y media(1 1/2 oz) de
licor o un cóctel..... [DK = 98, REF = 99]

56. ¿En su opinión, cuán efectivas son las corrientes leyes y castigos en reduciendo el tomar y manejar, diría usted que son...[READ LIST]?

Muy efectivas.....1

Un poco efectivas.....2

No muy efectivas.....3

No efectivas de ninguna manera....4

Not sure (VOL).....5

Refused (VOL).....6

57a. ¿Jamás a visto un punto de inspección para la sobriedad - donde los conductores son parados brevemente por la policía para inspeccionar si están manejando bajo el efecto del alcohol?

Yes.....1
No.....2 **SKIP TO Q. 58**
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

57b. ¿Ha pasado por un punto de inspección para la sobriedad en los últimos 12 meses?

Yes.....1
No.....2 **SKIP TO Q. 58**
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

57c. ¿Cuántas veces ha pasado por punto de inspección en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ times
00 = None 98 = Not sure 99 = Refused

58. ¿Que usted sepa, hay puntos de inspección siendo conducidos en su área?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

59. ¿Esta a favor del uso de puntos de inspección?

Yes.....1
No.....2
Not sure (VOL).....3
Refused (VOL).....4

60. ¿Piensa usted que los puntos de inspección deben de ser usados mas frecuentemente, casi lo mismo que ahora o menos frecuentemente?

Mas frecuentemente.....1
Casi lo mismo que ahora.....2
Menos frecuentemente.....3
Not sure (VOL).....4
Refused (VOL).....5

Ahora, unas pocas preguntas para el propósito estadístico...

D2. ¿Esta usted empleado de jornada completa (full-time), empleado a media jornada (part-time), desempleado y buscando por trabajo, jubilado, yendo a la escuela, ama de casa u otra cosa?

Empleado de jornada completa (full-time),.....	1
Empleado a media jornada (part-time),.....	2
Desempleado y buscando por trabajo,.....	3
Jubilado.....	4
Yendo a la escuela,.....	5
Ama de casa.....	6
Other SPECIFY:.....	.8
Refused (VOL).....	9

D3. ¿Cual es el nivel o año mas alto de escuela que usted completo? [DO NOT READ]

Sin escolarización formal.....	1
De primero a séptimo nivel.....	2
Octavo nivel.....	3
Algo de instituto de segunda enseñanza.....	4
Graduado/a de instituto de segunda enseñanza....	5
Algo de universidad.....	6
Graduado/a de una universidad de cuatro años....	7
Algo de escuela de titulo.....	8
Graduado/a con titulo.....	9
Refused (VOL).....	10

D4. ¿Esta usted casado/a, separado/a, viudo/a o soltero/a?

Casado/a.....	1
Divorciado/a.....	2
Separado/a.....	3
Viudo/a.....	4
Soltero/a/nunca.....	5
Refused (VOL).....	6

D5. ¿Es usted de origen hispana?

Yes, hispano/a.....	1
No, no hispano/a.....	2
Not sure (VOL).....	3
Refused (VOL).....	4

D6. ¿cual de las siguientes categorías mejor describe su origen racial?
[READ LIST]

Blanco/a.....	1
Negro/a o Africano/a Americano/a.....	2
Asiático/a (Oriental) Isleño/ña Pacifico/a.....	3
Esquimal o Indio/a Americano/a.....	4
Other SPECIFY:.....	.5
Not sure (VOL).....	6
Refused (VOL).....	7

D7. ¿Incluyéndose, cuantas personas viviendo en su hogar son...[READ CATEGORIES]?

- a. Menos de 10 años de edad _____
- b. 10 a 15 años de edad _____
- c. 16 a 29 años de edad _____
- d. 30 a 64 años de edad _____
- e. 65 años de edad o mayor _____

D8. ¿Cual de las siguientes categorías mejor describe el ingreso de su hogar para 1992 antes de los impuestos? Su mejor estimación sera suficiente.
[READ LIST]?

- Menos de \$5,000.....1
- \$5,000 a \$14,999.....2
- \$15,000 a \$29,999.....3
- \$30,000 a \$49,999.....4
- \$50,000 a \$74,999.....5
- \$75,000 a \$99,999.....6
- \$100,000 o mas.....7
- Not sure (VOL).....8
- Refused (VOL).....9

D9. Finalmente, los afectos del alcohol al manejo pueden variar de persona a persona, dependiendo en el peso de la persona. ¿Para el propósito de clasificación, me puede decir su peso aproximado?

- POUNDS
- Not sure (VOL).....88
 - Refused (VOL).....89

[INTERVIEWER: ASK Q. D10 ONLY IF RESPONDENT REFUSED TO GIVE "AGE" IN D1]

D10. ¿En cual de las siguientes categorías de edad pertenece usted?
[READ CATEGORIES]

- 16 a 20 años de edad,.....1
- 21 a 29 años de edad,.....2
- 30 a 45 años de edad,.....3
- 46 a 64 años de edad o.....4
- 65 años de edad o mayor.....5
- Refused.....6

[FROM OBSERVATION]

D11. Sex

- Male.....1
- Female.....2

Quiero verificar que el numero de teléfono en que lo/la localice es: [READ NUMBER]

D12. ¿Es este el único numero de teléfono en este hogar?

- Yes, this is the only number.....1
- No, there is more than one number.....2

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR SU ASISTENCIA. ESO COMPLETA NUESTRA ENTREVISTA.

APPENDIX D:
SPSS DATA FILE LAYOUT AND VARIABLES:

YEAR1.SYS - 1991 SURVEY DATA FILE

YEAR2.SYS - 1993 SURVEY DATA FILE

BOTHYR.SYS - 1991/1993 COMBINED SURVEY DATA FILE

The three data files used to conduct this analysis were created in SPSS/PC+, version 4.0. The data file from the 1991 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior is labeled YEAR1.SYS. The data file from the 1993 survey is labeled YEAR2.SYS. The combined 1991/1993 data file is labeled BOTHYR.SYS.

To run these data files using SPSS/PC+, version 4.0, type:

SPSSPC <RETURN>	{This will boot up the SPSS/PC+ program.}
GET FILE='YEAR1.SYS'. <RETURN>	{This will access the 1991 data file.}
SHOW. <RETURN>	{This will identify if the weight is turned on.}
WEIGHT OFF. <RETURN>	{This will turn file weight off.}
WEIGHT BY NWEIGHT. <RETURN>	{This will turn on the 1991 data file weight.}
DISPLAY. <RETURN>	{This will list the variable names only.}
DISPLAY ALL. <RETURN>	{This will list the variable names and labels and the value labels.}
FREQ VAR=ALL/STATS=ALL. <RETURN>	{This will run frequencies on all variables and provide all statistics, including MEAN, STDDEV, MODE, etc.}
XTAB Q1A BY Q15/CELLS=COUNT ROW COL/STATS=1. <RETURN>	{This command will run crosstabulations on specified variables and provide CHI SQUARE statistic.}
FINISH. <RETURN>	{This will exit the SPSS program. A copy of all procedures performed will be maintained in an ASCII file called SPSS.LIS.}

GET FILE='YEAR1.SYS'.
SHOW.

SPSS/PC+ V4.0 (02-221) Workspace: 190.4K + 64K Expanded
Machine: ? Free disk space: 74368K
Coprocessor installed Work Device C: 74368K
Current directory: C:\SPSS\5152
SPSS/PC+ directory: c:\spss

LISTING	SPSS.LIS	SCREEN	ON	INCLUDE	ON
LOG	SPSS.LOG	PRINTER	OFF	BEEP	ON
RESULTS	SPSS.PRC	PTRANSL	ON	MORE	ON
NULLINE	ON	ECHO	ON	EJECT	OFF
PROMPT	SPSS/PC:	LENGTH	59	WIDTH	79
CPROMPT	:	BLOCK	[BOX	- +++++++
ENDCMD		HIST	\	SEED	878650351
COLOR	(15, 1, 1)	CPI	10.00	LPI	6.00
WEIGHT BY	NWEIGHT	COMPRESS	ON	BLANKS	
		ERRORBREAK	ON	VIEWLENGTH	25

Review Settings

AUTOMENU	ON	HELPWINDOWS	ON	MENUS	STANDARD
RCOLOR	(1, 2, 4)			RUNREVIEW	MANUAL

DISPLAY.

ID	Q1A	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q11
Q12A	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q22
Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26A	NQ26B	Q27A1	Q27A2	Q27A3
Q27A4	Q27A5	Q27A6	Q27A7	Q28A	Q28D	Q30A	Q30B
Q30C	Q33A1	Q33A2	Q33A3	Q33A4	Q33A5	Q33A6	Q33A7
Q33A8	Q33A9	Q33A10	Q33A11	Q33A12	Q34A1	Q34A2	Q34A3
Q34A4	Q34A5	Q34A6	Q34A7	Q34A8	Q34A9	Q35A1	Q35A2
Q35A3	Q35A4	Q35A5	Q35A6	Q35A7	Q35A8	Q36	Q37
Q38	Q39A1	Q39A2	Q39A3	Q39A4	Q39A5	Q39A6	Q39A7
Q39A9	Q39A8	Q39A10	Q39A11	Q39A12	Q40	Q41	Q42
Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q48A	Q48B	Q50	Q52A
Q52BA1	Q52BA2	Q52BA3	Q52BA4	Q52BA5	Q52BA6	Q52BA7	Q52BA8
Q52BA9	Q52BA10	Q53	Q54A	Q54B	CATAGE	QD7A	QD7B
QD7C	QD7D	QD7E	QD6	QD5	Q75	Q76	QD9
SEX	FWEIGHT	NWEIGHT	VERSION	INCOME	DW2HR	YAGE	

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

DISPLAY ALL.

Variable: ID Label: SEQUENCE NUMBER.
No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q1A Label: HOW OFTEN DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 EVERY DAY 2.00 SEVERAL DAYS A WEEK
3.00 ONCE A WEEK OR LESS 4.00 CERTAIN TIMES ONLY
5.00 NEVER 21.00 OTHER

Variable: Q2 Label: OFTEN USE SAFETY BELT-DRIVING OR RIDING.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 ALWAYS 2.00 MOST OF THE TIME
3.00 SOMETIMES 4.00 RARELY
5.00 NEVER 8.00 DON'T KNOW
9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q3 Label: DRIVE AFTER DRINKING-ALCOHOLICS.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE 4.00 STRONGLY AGREE

Variable: Q4 Label: NON-ALCOHOLICS-DRINKING-DRIVING BIG PROB
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE 4.00 STRONGLY AGREE

Variable: Q5 Label: PEOPLE NOT ALLOWED TO DRIVE IF DRINK.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE 4.00 STRONGLY AGREE

Variable: Q6 Label: DRIVE SAFELY AFTER DRINK-MORE CAREFUL.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE 4.00 STRONGLY AGREE

Variable: Q11 Label: WALK IF DRINK TOO MUCH TO DRIVE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE 4.00 STRONGLY AGREE

Variable: Q12A Label: HOW OFTEN DRINK ANY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 EVERY DAY 2.00 NEARLY EVERY DAY
3.00 3-4 DAYS A WK 4.00 1-2 DAYS A WK
5.00 2-3 DAYS A WK 6.00 ONCE A MONTH OR LESS
7.00 NEVER 21.00 OTHER

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q13 Label: # DAYS IN PAST 30 DRANK ALCOHOL.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q14 Label: WHEN DRINK WHICH ONE DRINK MOST OFTEN.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR OR MIXED 21.00 OTHER

Variable: Q15 Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q18 Label: WHERE USUALLY DRINK.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 AT YOUR HOME 2.00 SOMEONE ELSE'S HOME
 3.00 BAR,TAVERN 4.00 RESTAURANT
 5.00 STADIUMS OR ARENAS 6.00 OUTDOORS
 7.00 WEDDINGS 21.00 OTHER

Variable: Q19 Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q20 Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q22 Label: # BEER DRINK-2 HRS-TOO DANGEROUS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q23 Label: # GLASS WINE DRINK-2 HRS-TOO DANGEROUS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q24 Label: # HARD LIQ DRINK-2 HRS-TOO DANGEROUS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q25 Label: VS OTHERS-MORE-LESS ALC EFF YOUR DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 MORE ALCOHOL 2.00 LESS ALCOHOL
 3.00 ABOUT THE SAME 8.00 DON'T KNOW
 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q26A Label: DRIVEN A MOTOR VEHICLE AFT DRINK-12 MO.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: NQ26B Label: # TIMES DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q27A1 Label: EMERGENCY ONLY.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A2 Label: I WAS MOST SOBER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A3 Label: ONLY WAY TO GET HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A4 Label: OTHER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A5 Label: NONE-WOULDN'T.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A6 Label: DON'T KNOW.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A7 Label: REFUSED.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q28A Label: DRIVEN A VEHICLE-THOUGHT DRANK TOO MUCH.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28D Label: # TIMES DRIVE-AFT THOUGHT DRANK TOO MUCH
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: Q30A Label: EVER RIDE IN VEHICLE W IMPAIRED DRIVER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30B Label: # TIMES RIDE WITH DRIVER-DRANK TOO MUCH.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q30C Label: DECIDE DRIVER WAS UNSAFE BEF OR AFTER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 BEFORE 2.00 AFTER
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33A1 Label: SERVE FOOD.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A2 Label: SERVE NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A3 Label: SERVE LESS ALCOHOL-LIMIT DRINK.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A4 Label: DESIGNATE DRIVERS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A5 Label: COLLECT KEYS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A6 Label: PROVIDE SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A7 Label: DRIVE THEM HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A8 Label: LIMIT SERVING HOURS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A9 Label: OTHER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A10 Label: NOTHING.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A11 Label: DON'T KNOW.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q33A12 Label: REFUSED.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A1 Label: OTHER DRIVE THEM HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A2 Label: TAXI OR RIDE SERVICE DRIVE HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A3 Label: DRIVE THEM HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A4 Label: HAVE THEM SPEND THE NIGHT.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A5 Label: TAKE THEIR KEYS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A6 Label: OTHER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A7 Label: NOTHING.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A8 Label: DON'T KNOW.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q34A9 Label: REFUSED.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A1 Label: OTHER DRIVE THEM HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A2 Label: TAXI OR RIDE SERVICE DRIVE HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A3 Label: DRIVE THEM HOME.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q35A4 Label: TAKE THEIR KEYS.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A5 Label: OTHER.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A6 Label: NOTHING.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A7 Label: DON'T KNOW.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q35A8 Label: REFUSED.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q36 Label: ASKED A FRIEND NOT TO DRIVE-GET ANGRY.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
22.00 FRIENDS DON'T DRINK

Variable: Q37 Label: FRIENDS TELL YOU OK TO DRIVE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
22.00 FRIENDS DON'T DRINK

Variable: Q38 Label: FRIENDS FOLLOW ADVICE NOT TO DRIVE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
20.00 NEVER DRINK 22.00 FRIENDS DON'T DRINK

Variable: Q39A1 Label: CALLED A CAB OR RIDE SERVICE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A2 Label: RODE THE BUS OR SUBWAY.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A3 Label: ASKED SOMEONE ELSE FOR A RIDE.
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
-9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
2.00 NO

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q39A4 Label: DESIGNATE A DRIVER WHO WOULD NOT DRINK.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A5 Label: STAYED OVERNIGHT AS A GUEST.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A6 Label: WAITED UNTIL AFTER EFFECTS WORE OFF.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A7 Label: WALKED TO YOUR DESTINATION.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A9 Label: NEVER DRANK.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A8 Label: OTHER.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A10 Label: NEVER DONE ANYTHING TO AVOID.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A11 Label: DON'T KNOW.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q39A12 Label: REFUSED.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE 1.00 YES
 2.00 NO

Variable: Q40 Label: DRINKING & DRIVING A THREAT TO OTHERS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 NOT A THREAT 2.00 A MINOR THREAT
 3.00 A MAJOR THREAT

Variable: Q41 Label: IMPT DO SOMETHING TO STOP DRINK & DRIVE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 NOT IMPORTANT 2.00 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
 3.00 VERY IMPORTANT

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q42 Label: IN LOCAL COMM-WHAT HAPPEN-DRINK TOO MUCH
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 STOPPED BY POLICE 2.00 HAVING AN ACCIDENT
 3.00 NEITHER 4.00 EQUALLY LIKELY
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q43 Label: LIKELY STOPPED BY POLICE-DRINK TOO MUCH.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
 5.00 ALMOST CERTAIN

Variable: Q44 Label: IF STOPPED-CHARGE W BRK DRINK-DRIVE LAW.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
 5.00 ALMOST CERTAIN

Variable: Q45 Label: IF CHARGED-LIKELY TO RECEIVE PUNISHMENT.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 VERY UNLIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 VERY LIKELY
 5.00 ALMOST CERTAIN

Variable: Q46 Label: 1ST OFFENSE-PUNISHMENT LIKELY BE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 NOT SEVERE 2.00 SOMEWHAT SEVERE
 3.00 VERY SEVERE

Variable: Q48A Label: STOP BY POLICE-VIOLAT OF DRINK & DRIVE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q48B Label: STOPPED MORE 1X-VIOLATION DRINK & DRIVE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q50 Label: RATE ENFORCEMENT OF DRINK & DRIVE LAWS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 TOO MUCH 2.00 TOO LITTLE
 3.00 ABOUT RIGHT

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q52A Label: PENALTIES GIVEN OUT-VIOLAT DRINK-DRIVE.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED	-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	STAY THE SAME	2.00	MUCH LESS SEVERE
3.00	SOMEWHAT LESS SEVERE	4.00	SOMEWHAT MORE SEVERE
5.00	MUCH MORE SEVERE	22.00	NO PENALTIES GIVEN

Variable: Q52BA1 Label: REVOKE-SUSPEND LICENSE.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA2 Label: FINE.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA3 Label: JAIL.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA4 Label: POINT ON THEIR LICENSE.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA5 Label: AA-REHAB PROGRAM.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA6 Label: COMMUNITY-PUBLIC SERVICE.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA7 Label: DRIVING SCHOOL-FILMS ON DWI.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA8 Label: OTHER.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA9 Label: DON'T KNOW.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q52BA10 Label: REFUSED.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	1.00	YES
2.00	NO		

Variable: Q53 Label: KNOWN SOMEONE IN ACCIDENT-DRANK ALCOHOL.

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE	-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED	-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	YES	2.00	NO
8.00	DON'T KNOW	9.00	REFUSED

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q54A Label: SELF INVOLV-ACCIDENT-DRIVER DRANK ALCOH.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q54B Label: DRIVER OR PASSENGER-IN ACCIDENT.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 DRIVER 2.00 PASSENGER
 3.00 BOTH-MULT ACCIDENTS 21.00 OTHER

Variable: CATAGE Label: GROUPED AGE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 16 - 20 2.00 21 - 29
 3.00 30 - 45 4.00 46 - 64

Variable: QD7A Label: # PERSONS UNDER 10 YRS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7B Label: # PERSONS 10-15 YRS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7C Label: # PERSONS 16-29 YRS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7D Label: # PERSONS 30-64 YRS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7E Label: # PERSONS 65+ YRS.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD6 Label: RACIAL GROUP.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 BLACK 2.00 WHITE
 3.00 ASIAN,PACIFIC ISLAND 4.00 ALASKAN,AMER NATIVE
 21.00 OTHER

Variable: QD5 Label: HISPANIC ORIGIN.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

YEAR1.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991

Variable: Q75 Label: TOTAL INCOME OVER \$50,000.

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 0	Missing: * None *
-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE		-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED		-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	YES		2.00	NO
8.00	DON'T KNOW		9.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q76 Label: TOTAL INCOME OVER \$15,000.

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 0	Missing: * None *
-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE		-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED		-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	YES		2.00	NO
8.00	DON'T KNOW		9.00	REFUSED

Variable: QD9 Label: GROUPED WEIGHT.

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 0	Missing: * None *
-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE		-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED		-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	LESS THAN 100		2.00	100 - 120
3.00	121 - 140		4.00	141 - 160
5.00	161 - 180		6.00	181 - 200
7.00	201 - 220		8.00	221 - 240
9.00	241 - 260		10.00	261 - 280
11.00	281 - 300		12.00	OVER 300

Variable: SEX Label: GENDER.

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 0	Missing: * None *
-9.00	SKIP PATTERN DELETE		-8.00	NOT ASCERTAINED
-2.00	REFUSED		-1.00	DON'T KNOW
1.00	MALE		2.00	FEMALE

Variable: FWEIGHT Label: * No label *

No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
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Variable: NWEIGHT Label: * No label *

No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
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Variable: VERSION Label: * No label *

No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
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Variable: INCOME Label: * No label *

No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
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Variable: DW2HR Label: * No label *

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00	YES		2.00	NO

Variable: YAGE Label: * No label *

Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00	under 65		2.00	65 and over

GET FILE='YEAR2.SYS'.

SHOW.

SPSS/PC+ V4.0 (02-221) Workspace: 190.4K + 64K Expanded
 Machine: ? Free disk space: 74288K
 Coprocessor installed Work Device C: 74288K
 Current directory: C:\SPSS\5152
 SPSS/PC+ directory: c:\spss

LISTING	SPSS.LIS	SCREEN	ON	INCLUDE	ON
LOG	SPSS.LOG	PRINTER	OFF	BEEP	ON
RESULTS	SPSS.PRC	PTRANSL	ON	MORE	ON
NULLLINE	ON	ECHO	ON	EJECT	OFF

PROMPT	SPSS/PC:	LENGTH	59	WIDTH	79
CPROMPT	:	BLOCK	[BOX	- +++++++
ENDCMD	.	HIST	\	SEED	878650351
COLOR	(15, 1, 1)	CPI	10.00	LPI	6.00
WEIGHT BY	WEIGHT5	COMPRESS	ON	BLANKS	
		ERRORBREAK	ON	VIEWLENGTH	25

Review Settings

AUTOMENU	ON	HELPWINDOWS	ON	MENUS	STANDARD
RCOLOR	(1, 2, 4)			RUNREVIEW	MANUAL

DISPLAY.

ID	STYPE	REGIONX	REGIONO	Q1A	Q1B	Q1C	Q2
Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Q11	Q12A	Q12B	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16A	Q16B
Q16C	Q16D	Q16NS	Q16REF	Q16E	Q17A	Q17B	Q17C
Q17D	Q18	CKPTA	Q19	Q20	CKPTB	Q22	Q23
Q24	CKPTC	Q25	Q26A	Q26B1	Q26B2	Q26B3	Q26B4
Q26B5	Q26B6	Q26B7	Q26B8	Q26B9	Q26BNS	Q26BREF	Q26C
Q27A	Q27B	Q27C	Q27D	Q27E	Q27F	Q27G	Q27H
Q27I	Q27J	Q28A	Q28B	Q28C1	Q28C2	Q28C3	Q28C4
Q28C5	Q28CNS	Q28CREF	Q28CNEV	Q28D	Q29A	Q29B	Q29C1
Q29C2	Q29C3	Q29C4	Q29C5	Q29CNS	Q29CREF	Q29CNEV	Q29D
Q30A	Q30B	Q30C	Q31A	Q31B	Q32A	Q32B	Q33A
Q33B	Q33C	Q33D	Q33E	Q33F	Q33G	Q33H	Q33I
Q33J	Q33K	Q33L	Q33M	Q33N	Q33O	Q33P	Q33Q
Q33R	Q33S	Q34A	Q34B	Q34C	Q34D	Q34E	Q34F
Q34G	Q34H	Q34I	Q34J	Q34K	Q34L	Q34M	Q34N
Q34O	Q34P	Q35A	Q35B	Q35C	Q35D	Q35E	Q35F
Q35G	Q35H	Q35I	Q35J	Q35K	Q35L	Q35M	Q35N
Q35O	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39A	Q39B	Q39C	Q39D
Q39E	Q39F	Q39G	Q39H	Q39I	Q39J	Q39K	Q39L
Q39M	Q39N	Q39O	Q39P	Q39Q	Q39R	Q40	Q41
Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47A	Q47B	Q47C
Q47D	Q47E	Q47F	Q47G	Q47H	Q47I	Q47J	Q47K
Q47L	Q47M	Q47N	Q47O	Q47P	Q47Q	Q47R	Q47S
Q48A	Q48B	Q48C	Q48D	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52A
Q52BA	Q52BB	Q52BC	Q52BD	Q52BE	Q52BF	Q52BG	Q52BH
Q52BI	Q52BJ	Q52BK	Q52BL	Q52BM	Q52BN	Q52BO	Q52BP
Q52BQ	Q52BR	Q52BS	Q52BT	Q52BU	Q52CA	Q52CB	Q52CC
Q52CD	Q52CE	Q52CF	Q52CG	Q52CH	Q52CI	Q52CJ	Q52CK
Q52CL	Q52CM	Q52CN	Q52CO	Q52CP	Q52CQ	Q52CR	Q52CS
Q52CT	Q52CU	Q53	Q54A	Q54B	Q55A	Q55CA	Q55CB
Q55CC	Q56	Q57A	Q57B	Q57C	Q58	Q59	Q60
QD1	QD2	QD3	QD4	QD5	QD6	QD7A	QD7B
QD7C	QD7D	QD7E	QD7F	QD8	QD9	QD11	SEX
Q55B1	Q55B2	Q55B3	Q55B4	Q55B5	Q28C2A	Q28C2B	Q28C2C
Q28C2D	Q28C2E	Q28C2F	Q28C2G	Q28C2H	Q28C2I	Q28C2J	Q28C2K
Q28C3A	Q28C3B	Q28C3C	Q28C3D	Q28C3E	Q28C3F	QD10	NQ36A
NQ36B	NQ36C	NQ36D	NQ36E	NQ36F	NMINORS	NADULTS	NTOTAL
CATAGE	RACE	WEIGHT1	WEIGHT2	WEIGHT3	WEIGHT4	WEIGHT5	INCOME
NQ26B	EDDD	FDD	OFD	TWD	WOLD	NODD	ADDVAR
CLASSVAR	YAGE	DW2HR	VERSION	Q33A1	Q33A2	Q33A3	Q33A4
Q33A5	Q33A6	Q33A7	Q33A8	Q33A9	Q33A10	Q33A11	Q33A12
Q34A1	Q34A2	Q34A3	Q34A4	Q34A5	Q34A6	Q34A7	Q34A8
Q34A9	Q35A1	Q35A2	Q35A3	Q35A4	Q35A5	Q35A6	Q35A7
Q35A8	Q39A1	Q39A2	Q39A3	Q39A4	Q39A5	Q39A6	Q39A7
Q39A8	Q39A9	Q39A10	Q39A11	Q39A12	Q52C2	NQ28A	PROBDRIN
TEMP							

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

DISPLAY ALL.

Variable: ID Label: RESPONDENT #
No value labels Type: Number Width: 5 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: STYPE Label: SAMPLE CROSS SECTION/OVERSAMPLE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 CROSS-SECTION 2.00 OVERSAMPLE

Variable: REGIONX Label: SAMPLE CENSUS REGIONS/CROSS SECTION
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NEW ENGLAND 2.00 MIDDLE ATLANTIC
3.00 E.N. CENTRAL 4.00 W.N. CENTRAL
5.00 SOUTH ATLANTIC 6.00 E.S. CENTRAL
7.00 W.S. CENTRAL 8.00 MOUNTAIN
9.00 PACIFIC

Variable: REGIOND Label: SAMPLE CENSUS REGIONS/OVERSAMPLE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NEW ENGLAND 2.00 MIDDLE ATLANTIC
3.00 E.N. CENTRAL 4.00 W.N. CENTRAL
5.00 SOUTH ATLANTIC 6.00 E.S. CENTRAL
7.00 W.S. CENTRAL 8.00 MOUNTAIN
9.00 PACIFIC

Variable: Q1A Label: HOW OFTEN USUALLY DRIVE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 EVERYDAY 2.00 SEVERAL DAYS/WK
3.00 ONCE/WEEK 4.00 FEW TIMES/YEAR
5.00 NEVER 6.00 NOT SURE
7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q1B Label: HOW MANY YEARS SINCE LAST DROVE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 IN PAST YEAR 98.00 NOT SURE
99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q1C Label: HOW MANY MILES DRIVEN LAST YR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 5 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
99997.00 MORE THAN 99997 MILES 99998.00 NOT SURE
99999.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q2 Label: HOW OFTEN USE SEAT BELT
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 ALWAYS 2.00 MOST OF TIME
3.00 SOMETIMES 4.00 RARELY
5.00 NEVER 6.00 NOT SURE
7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q3 Label: AGREE DRUNK DRIVERS/PROBLEM DRINKERS?
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q4 Label: DRUNK DRIVING BY NON-ALCOHOLIC/SERIOUS
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q5 Label: PEOPLE SHOULD NOT DRIVE IF ANY DRINK
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q6 Label: AGREE PEOPLE CAN DRINK/DRIVE SAFELY?
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q7 Label: PRVENT FAMILY MEMBERS FROM DRINK/DR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q8 Label: PRVENT CLOSE FRIENDS FROM DRINK/DR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q9 Label: PRVENT ACQUAINTANCES FROM DRINK/DR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q10 Label: PRVENT STRANGERS FROM DRINK/DR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q11 Label: WALKING IS SAFE WHEN DRUNK
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 STRONGLY AGREE 2.00 SOMEWHAT AGREE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4.00 STRONGLY DISAGREE
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q12A Label: LAST 12 MO HOW MUCH ALCOHOL CONSUM
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EVERY DAY 2.00 ALMOST EVERY DAY
 3.00 3-4 DAYS A WEEK 4.00 1-2 DAYS/WEEK
 5.00 2-3 DAYS/MONTH 6.00 ONCE A MONTH
 7.00 NEVER IN PAST YEAR 8.00 NOT SURE
 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q12B Label: HAVE ANY ALCOHOL IN LAST 12 MO.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q13 Label: # OF DAYS IN THE PAST 30 DID DRINK
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 NONE 31.00 NOT SURE
 32.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q14	Label: WHICH ONE DESCRIBES DRINKING HABITS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 BEER	2.00 LIGHT BEER
3.00 WINE	4.00 WINE COOLERS
5.00 HARD LIQUOR	6.00 SOMETHING ELSE
12.00 NOT SURE	13.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q15	Label: HOW MANY DRINKS PER SITTING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 LESS THAN 1	24.00 24 OR MORE
25.00 NOT SURE	26.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q16A	Label: HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO--NO ALCOHOL
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 HAD NO DRINKS	2.00 HAD 1-2 DRINKS
3.00 HAD 3-4 DRINKS	4.00 HAD 5 OR MORE
5.00 NOT SURE	6.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q16B	Label: HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO--1 OR 2 DRINKS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 HAD NO DRINKS	2.00 HAD 1-2 DRINKS
3.00 HAD 3-4 DRINKS	4.00 HAD 5 OR MORE
5.00 NOT SURE	6.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q16C	Label: HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO--3 OR 4 DRINKS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 HAD NO DRINKS	2.00 HAD 1-2 DRINKS
3.00 HAD 3-4 DRINKS	4.00 HAD 5 OR MORE
5.00 NOT SURE	6.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q16D	Label: HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO--5 + DRINKS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 HAD NO DRINKS	2.00 HAD 1-2 DRINKS
3.00 HAD 3-4 DRINKS	4.00 HAD 5 OR MORE
5.00 NOT SURE	6.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q16NS	Label: NOT SURE HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO DRINK
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
28.00 NOT SURE	
Variable: Q16REF	Label: REFUSED HOW MANY DAYS THIS MO DRINK
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
28.00 REFUSED	
Variable: Q16E	Label: ON DAYS OF 5 + HOW MANY USUALLY DRINK
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
17.00 17 OR MORE DRINKS	18.00 NOT SURE
19.00 REFUSED	
Variable: Q17A	Label: SHOULD YOU CUT DOWN ON DRINKING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q17B	Label: DOES CRITICISM OF YOUR DRINK/ANNOY
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q17C	Label: FELT BAD OR GUILTY OF DRINKING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q17D	Label: DRINK FIRST THING IN MORNING?
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q18	Label: WHERE DO YOU USUALLY DRINK
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 AT HOME	2.00 AT OTHERS HOMES
3.00 BARS/TAVERNS	4.00 RESTAURANTS
5.00 STADIUMS/ARENAS	6.00 WEDDINGS
7.00 PARTIES/SOCIAL	17.00 OUTDOORS
18.00 SOMEWHERE ELSE	19.00 NOT SURE
20.00 REFUSED	

Variable: CKPTA Label: NO PAST YEAR DRIVING
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NO PAST YEAR DRIVING

Variable: Q19	Label: HOW MANY IN 2 HR AFFECT DRIVING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 LESS THAN 1	17.00 17 OR MORE
18.00 NOT SURE	19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q20 Label: HOW MANY IN 2 HR/DRIVING DANGER
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: CKPTB Label: NO PAST YEAR DRIVING OR DRINKING
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NO PY DRIVE/DRINK

Variable: Q22 Label: FOR MOST HOW MANY BEERS IN 2 HR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q23 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH WINE IN 2 HR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q24 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH HARD LIQUOR/2HR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: CKPTC Label: NO PAST YEAR DRIVING OR DRINKING
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NO PY DRIVE/DRINK

Variable: Q25 Label: COMPARED TO MOST MORE/LESS AFFECT DRIVIN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	MORE ALCOHOL	2.00	LESS ALCOHOL
3.00	ABOUT SAME	4.00	NOT SURE
5.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q26A Label: PAST 12 MO HAVE DRIVEN W/IN 2HR/DRINK
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	YES	2.00	NO
3.00	NOT SURE	4.00	REFUSED

```
Variable: Q2681      Label: # TIMES DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING IN PY
  No value labels    Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
```

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q26B2 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--DAILY
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 DAILY

Variable: Q26B3 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--2-6 TIMES
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 2-6 TIMES/WEEK

Variable: Q26B4 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--ONCE/WEEK
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 ONCE A WEEK

Variable: Q26B5 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--ONCE EVERY 2 WK
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 ONCE EVERY 2 WEEKS

Variable: Q26B6 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--6-11 TIMES/YR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 6-11 TIMES/YEAR

Variable: Q26B7 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--2-5 TIMES/YR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 2-5 TIMES/YEAR

Variable: Q26B8 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--ONCE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 ONCE

Variable: Q26B9 Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--NEVER
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NEVER

Variable: Q26BNS Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--NOT SURE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NOT SURE

Variable: Q26BREF Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--REFUSED
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q26C Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--IN PAST 30 DAYS
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27A Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--1ST MEN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27B Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--2ND MEN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27C Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--3RD MEN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
17.00 REFUSED

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q27D Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27E Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27F Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27G Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27H Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27I Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q27J Label: WHAT SIT WOULD DRINK/DRIVE--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMERGENCY ONLY 2.00 MOST SOBER PERSON
 3.00 ONLY WAY GET HOME 14.00 OTHER
 15.00 NONE 16.00 NOT SURE
 17.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28A Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY-PAST YEAR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28B Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--EVER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C1 Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--TODAY
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 TODAY

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q28C2 No value labels	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--# DAYS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28C3 No value labels	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--# WEEKS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28C4 No value labels	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--# MONTHS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28C5 No value labels	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--# YEARS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28CNS Value labels follow 1.00 NOT SURE	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--NOT SURE Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28CREF Value labels follow 1.00 REFUSED	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--REFUSED Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28CNEV Value labels follow 1.00 NEVER	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--NEVER Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q28D Value labels follow .00 NONE 98.00 NOT SURE	Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--PAST 30 DYS Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None * 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES 99.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q29A Value labels follow 1.00 YES 3.00 NOT SURE	Label: AVOID DRIVING B/C DRANK TOO MUCH-PAST YR Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None * 2.00 NO 4.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q29B Value labels follow 1.00 YES 3.00 NOT SURE	Label: AVOID DRIVING B/C DRANK TOO MUCH--EVER Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None * 2.00 NO 4.00 REFUSED
Variable: Q29C1 Value labels follow 1.00 TODAY	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--TODAY Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29C2 No value labels	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--#DAYS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29C3 No value labels	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--#WEEKS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29C4 No value labels	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--#MONTHS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29C5 No value labels	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--#YEARS AGO Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29CNS Value labels follow 1.00 NOT SURE	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--NOT SURE Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
Variable: Q29CREF Value labels follow 1.00 REFUSED	Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--REFUSED Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

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Variable: Q29CNEV Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--NEVER
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 NEVER

Variable: Q29D Label: AVOID DRIVING DRANK TOO MUCH--PAST 30 DA
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30A Label: RIDE W/DRIVER WHO DRANK TOO MUCH--12 MO
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES 2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30B Label: RIDE W/DRIVER WHO DRANK TOO MUCH--30 DAY
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30C Label: DECIDE DRIVER WAS UNSAFE BEFORE OR AFTER
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 BEFORE 2.00 AFTER
3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q31A Label: RIDDEN WITH DESIGNATED DRIVER--12 MO
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES 2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q31B Label: RIDDEN WITH DESIGNATED DRIVER--30 DAYS
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q32A Label: BEEN THE DESIGNATED DRIVER--12 MO
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES 2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q32B Label: BEEN THE DESIGNATED DRIVER--30 DAYS
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33A Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--1ST MEN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33B Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--2ND MEN
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

```
Variable: Q33C          Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--3RD MEN
Value labels follow    Type: Number    Width:  2    Dec:  0    Missing: * None *
  1.00  SERVE FOOD          2.00  NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
  3.00  LIMIT ALCOHOL       4.00  DESIGNATE DRIVERS
  5.00  COLLECT KEYS        6.00  SLEEP OVER
  7.00  DRIVE THEM HOME     8.00  LIMIT SERVING HOURS
  9.00  CALL CAB            10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00  KEEP EYE ON THEM    12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00  OTHER               20.00  NOTHING
 21.00  NOT SURE            22.00  REFUSED
```

Variable: Q33D	Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--4TH MEN
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 SERVE FOOD	2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL	4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00 COLLECT KEYS	6.00 SLEEP OVER
7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME	8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00 CALL CAB	10.00 OFFER COFFEE
11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM	12.00 WARN THEM
19.00 OTHER	20.00 NOTHING
21.00 NOT SURE	22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33E		Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--5TH MEN	
Value	labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00	SERVE FOOD	2.00	NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00	LIMIT ALCOHOL	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00	COLLECT KEYS	6.00	SLEEP OVER
7.00	DRIVE THEM HOME	8.00	LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00	CALL CAB	10.00	OFFER COFFEE
11.00	KEEP EYE ON THEM	12.00	WARN THEM
19.00	OTHER	20.00	NOTHING
21.00	NOT SURE	22.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q33F		Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--6TH MEN	
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 2	Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00	SERVE FOOD	2.00	NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00	LIMIT ALCOHOL	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00	COLLECT KEYS	6.00	SLEEP OVER
7.00	DRIVE THEM HOME	8.00	LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00	CALL CAB	10.00	OFFER COFFEE
11.00	KEEP EYE ON THEM	12.00	WARN THEM
19.00	OTHER	20.00	NOTHING
21.00	NOT SURE	22.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q33G		Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--7TH MEN	
Value labels follow		Type: Number	Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00	SERVE FOOD	2.00	NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
3.00	LIMIT ALCOHOL	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVERS
5.00	COLLECT KEYS	6.00	SLEEP OVER
7.00	DRIVE THEM HOME	8.00	LIMIT SERVING HOURS
9.00	CALL CAB	10.00	OFFER COFFEE
11.00	KEEP EYE ON THEM	12.00	WARN THEM
19.00	OTHER	20.00	NOTHING
21.00	NOT SURE	22.00	REFUSED

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Variable: Q33H Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33I Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33J Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33K Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33L Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33M Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q33N Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33O Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--15TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33P Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--16TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33Q Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--17TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33R Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--18TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q33S Label: HOST PREV GUESTS DRINK/DRIVE--19TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SERVE FOOD 2.00 NON-ALCOHOL DRINKS
 3.00 LIMIT ALCOHOL 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVERS
 5.00 COLLECT KEYS 6.00 SLEEP OVER
 7.00 DRIVE THEM HOME 8.00 LIMIT SERVING HOURS
 9.00 CALL CAB 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 KEEP EYE ON THEM 12.00 WARN THEM
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34A Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34B Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34C Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34D Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34E Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34F Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34G Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34H Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34I Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34J Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q34K Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34L Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34M Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34N Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34O Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--15TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q34P Label: HOST KEEP DRUNK GUESTS FROM DR--16TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 SLEEP OVER
 5.00 TAKE KEYS 6.00 TALK THEM OUT IT
 7.00 CALL POLICE 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 16.00 OTHER
 17.00 NOTHING 18.00 NOT SURE
 19.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q35A Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35B Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35C Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35D Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35E Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q35F Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35G Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35H Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35I Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35J Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35K Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q35L Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35M Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35N Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q35O Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT FROM DRUNK/DR--15TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 OTHERS DRIVE HOME 2.00 CALL TAXI
 3.00 YOU DRIVE THEM HOME 4.00 TAKE THEIR KEYS
 5.00 TALK THEM OUT IT 6.00 CALL POLICE
 7.00 INVITE SLEEP OVER 8.00 STAY TIL SOBER
 9.00 DISABLE CAR 10.00 OFFER COFFEE
 11.00 DETAIN THEM 15.00 OTHER
 16.00 NOTHING 17.00 NOT SURE
 18.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q36 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS GET ANGRY AT YOU
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q37 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS TELL YOU THAT THEY AR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q38 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS FOLLOW YOUR ADVICE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q39A Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39B Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39C Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39D Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39E Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39F Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39G Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q39H Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39I Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39J Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39K Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39L Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39M Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q39N Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 CALLED TAXI 2.00 RODE BUS/SUBWAY
 3.00 ASKED FOR RIDE 4.00 DESIGNATE DRIVER
 5.00 SLEEP OVER 6.00 WAIT UNTIL SOBER
 7.00 WALKED 8.00 OTHER
 9.00 DO NOT DRINK 19.00 NEVER DONE ANY
 20.00 NOT SURE 21.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q390 Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-15TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	CALLED TAXI	2.00	RODE BUS/SUBWAY
3.00	ASKED FOR RIDE	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVER
5.00	SLEEP OVER	6.00	WAIT UNTIL SOBER
7.00	WALKED	8.00	OTHER
9.00	DO NOT DRINK	19.00	NEVER DONE ANY
20.00	NOT SURE	21.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q39P Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-16TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	CALLED TAXI	2.00	RODE BUS/SUBWAY
3.00	ASKED FOR RIDE	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVER
5.00	SLEEP OVER	6.00	WAIT UNTIL SOBER
7.00	WALKED	8.00	OTHER
9.00	DO NOT DRINK	19.00	NEVER DONE ANY
20.00	NOT SURE	21.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q39Q Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-17TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	CALLED TAXI	2.00	RODE BUS/SUBWAY
3.00	ASKED FOR RIDE	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVER
5.00	SLEEP OVER	6.00	WAIT UNTIL SOBER
7.00	WALKED	8.00	OTHER
9.00	DO NOT DRINK	19.00	NEVER DONE ANY
20.00	NOT SURE	21.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q39R Label: HAVE DONE TO AVOID DRUNK/DRIVE-18TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	CALLED TAXI	2.00	RODE BUS/SUBWAY
3.00	ASKED FOR RIDE	4.00	DESIGNATE DRIVER
5.00	SLEEP OVER	6.00	WAIT UNTIL SOBER
7.00	WALKED	8.00	OTHER
9.00	DO NOT DRINK	19.00	NEVER DONE ANY
20.00	NOT SURE	21.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q40 Label: THREAT TO PERSONAL SAFETY DRUNK/DRIVE

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	MAJOR THREAT	2.00	MINOR THREAT
3.00	NOT A THREAT	4.00	NOT SURE
5.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q41 Label: IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING DRUNK/DRIVE

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	VERY IMPORTANT	2.00	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
3.00	NOT IMPORTANT	4.00	NOT SURE
5.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q42 Label: IN COMM WHAT HAPPENS TO DRUNK/DRIVERS

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	STOPPED BY POLICE	2.00	HAVE ACCIDENT
3.00	NEITHER	4.00	EQUALLY LIKELY
5.00	NOT SURE	6.00	REFUSED

Variable: Q43 Label: YOU LIKELY STOPPED BY POLICE DRUNK/DRIVE

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	ALMOST CERTAIN	2.00	VERY LIKELY
3.00	SOMEWHAT LIKELY	4.00	SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
5.00	VERY UNLIKELY	6.00	NOT SURE
7.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q44 Label: LIKELY BE CHARGED W/DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 ALMOST CERTAIN 2.00 VERY LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 5.00 VERY UNLIKELY 6.00 NOT SURE
 7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q45 Label: LIKELY PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 ALMOST CERTAIN 2.00 VERY LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 5.00 VERY UNLIKELY 6.00 NOT SURE
 7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q46 Label: SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 VERY SEVERE 2.00 SOMEWHAT SEVERE
 3.00 NOT SEVERE 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47A Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47B Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47C Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q47I Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47J Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--10TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47K Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--11TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47L Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--12TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47M Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--13TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q47N Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--14TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47O Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--15TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47P Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--16TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47Q Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--17TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q47R Label: WHAT HAPPEN TO A FIRST OFFENDER--18TH ME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 PROBATION 2.00 LICENSE RESTRICTED
 3.00 LICENSE SUSPENDED 4.00 FINED UNDER \$500
 5.00 FINED OVER \$500 6.00 GOING TO JAIL
 7.00 TREATMENT PROGRAM 8.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 9.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 10.00 WARNING
 11.00 FINE/TICKET-UNSP 12.00 \$500 FINE
 13.00 HIGHER INSURANCE 14.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 19.00 OTHER 20.00 NOTHING
 21.00 NOT SURE 22.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q52BA Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BB Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BC Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BD Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52BE Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--5TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BF Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--6TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BG Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--7TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BH Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--8TH MEN

Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52BI Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BJ Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BK Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BL Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52BM Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BN Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BO Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--15TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BP Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--16TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52BQ Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--17TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BR Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--18TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BS Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--19TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52BT Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--20TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52BU Label: PENALTY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS--21TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CA Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CB Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CC Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q55B5 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2A Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2B Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2C Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2D Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2E Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2F Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2G Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q52CH Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CI Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CJ Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CK Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52CL Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-12TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CM Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-13TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CN Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-14TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

Variable: Q52CO Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-15TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

1.00	SUSPENSION	2.00	FINE-UNSP
3.00	JAIL TIME	4.00	POINTS ON LICENSE
5.00	AA/REHAB PROGRAM	6.00	COMMUNITY SERVICE
7.00	DRIVING SCHOOL	8.00	IMPOUND CAR
9.00	FORFEIT VEHICLE	10.00	SUSPEND REGISTRATION
11.00	FINE -\$500	12.00	FINE -\$1000
13.00	FINE -\$5000	14.00	FINE-UNDER \$500
15.00	FINE- \$501-\$999	16.00	FINE- \$1001-\$4999
17.00	FINE -\$5000 +	18.00	PROBATION
19.00	WARNING	21.00	OTHER
22.00	NOTHING	23.00	NOT SURE
24.00	REFUSED		

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Variable: Q52CP Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-16TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SUSPENSION 2.00 FINE-UNSP
 3.00 JAIL TIME 4.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 5.00 AA/REHAB PROGRAM 6.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 7.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 8.00 IMPOUND CAR
 9.00 FORFEIT VEHICLE 10.00 SUSPEND REGISTRATION
 11.00 FINE -\$500 12.00 FINE -\$1000
 13.00 FINE -\$5000 14.00 FINE-UNDER \$500
 15.00 FINE- \$501-\$999 16.00 FINE- \$1001-\$4999
 17.00 FINE -\$5000 + 18.00 PROBATION
 19.00 WARNING 21.00 OTHER
 22.00 NOTHING 23.00 NOT SURE
 24.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q52CQ Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-17TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SUSPENSION 2.00 FINE-UNSP
 3.00 JAIL TIME 4.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 5.00 AA/REHAB PROGRAM 6.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 7.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 8.00 IMPOUND CAR
 9.00 FORFEIT VEHICLE 10.00 SUSPEND REGISTRATION
 11.00 FINE -\$500 12.00 FINE -\$1000
 13.00 FINE -\$5000 14.00 FINE-UNDER \$500
 15.00 FINE- \$501-\$999 16.00 FINE- \$1001-\$4999
 17.00 FINE -\$5000 + 18.00 PROBATION
 19.00 WARNING 21.00 OTHER
 22.00 NOTHING 23.00 NOT SURE
 24.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q52CR Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-18TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SUSPENSION 2.00 FINE-UNSP
 3.00 JAIL TIME 4.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 5.00 AA/REHAB PROGRAM 6.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 7.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 8.00 IMPOUND CAR
 9.00 FORFEIT VEHICLE 10.00 SUSPEND REGISTRATION
 11.00 FINE -\$500 12.00 FINE -\$1000
 13.00 FINE -\$5000 14.00 FINE-UNDER \$500
 15.00 FINE- \$501-\$999 16.00 FINE- \$1001-\$4999
 17.00 FINE -\$5000 + 18.00 PROBATION
 19.00 WARNING 21.00 OTHER
 22.00 NOTHING 23.00 NOT SURE
 24.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q52CS Label: PENALTY FOR PREVIOUSLY CONVICT-19TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 SUSPENSION 2.00 FINE-UNSP
 3.00 JAIL TIME 4.00 POINTS ON LICENSE
 5.00 AA/REHAB PROGRAM 6.00 COMMUNITY SERVICE
 7.00 DRIVING SCHOOL 8.00 IMPOUND CAR
 9.00 FORFEIT VEHICLE 10.00 SUSPEND REGISTRATION
 11.00 FINE -\$500 12.00 FINE -\$1000
 13.00 FINE -\$5000 14.00 FINE-UNDER \$500
 15.00 FINE- \$501-\$999 16.00 FINE- \$1001-\$4999
 17.00 FINE -\$5000 + 18.00 PROBATION
 19.00 WARNING 21.00 OTHER
 22.00 NOTHING 23.00 NOT SURE
 24.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q55CB Label: WHAT SHOULD THE LEGAL LIMIT BE FOR WINE
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

.00	LESS THAN ONE	24.00	24 OR MORE
25.00	NOT SURE	26.00	REFUSED

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Variable: Q55CC Label: WHAT SHOULD THE BE LIMIT FOR HARD LIQUOR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN ONE 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q56 Label: HOW EFFECTIVE LAWS TO DETER DRUNK/DRIVE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 VERY EFFECTIVE 2.00 SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
 3.00 NOT TOO EFFECTIVE 4.00 NOT AT ALL EFFECT
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q57A Label: HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q57B Label: EVER BEEN THROUGH A SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT?
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q57C Label: HOW MANY SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS--12 MO
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 97.00 97 OR MORE 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q58 Label: SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS IN YOUR AREA?
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q59 Label: FAVOR THE USE OF SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q60 Label: FREQUENCY OF SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS?
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 MORE FREQUENT 2.00 ABOUT THE SAME
 3.00 LESS FREQUENT 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD1 Label: HOW OLD ARE YOU?
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD2 Label: EMPLOYMENT STATUS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 EMPLOYED FULLTIME 2.00 EMPLOYED PARTTIME
 3.00 UNEMPLOYED 4.00 RETIRED
 5.00 IN SCHOOL 6.00 HOMEMAKER
 7.00 OTHER 8.00 DISABLED
 14.00 NOT SURE 15.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD3 Label: HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 NO SCHOOL 2.00 1ST-7TH GRADE
 3.00 8TH GRADE 4.00 SOME HIGH SCHOOL
 5.00 HIGH SCHOOL GRAD 6.00 SOME COLLEGE
 7.00 4 YR COLLEGE GRAD 8.00 SOME GRAD SCHOOL
 9.00 GRAD DEGREE 10.00 REFUSED

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Variable: QD4	Label: MARITAL STATUS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 MARRIED	2.00 DIVORCED
3.00 SEPARATED	4.00 WIDOWED
5.00 SINGLE	6.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD5	Label: ARE YOU OF HISPANIC ORIGIN
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES HISPANIC	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD6	Label: RACIAL BACKGROUND
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 WHITE	2.00 BLACK
3.00 ASIAN	4.00 ESKIMO/INDIAN
5.00 OTHER	6.00 HISPANIC (VOL)
11.00 NOT SURE	12.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD7A	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD--UNDER 10
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: QD7B	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-10-15
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: QD7C	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-16-29
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: QD7D	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-30-64
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: QD7E	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-65 +
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *

Variable: QD7F	Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-REFUSED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 REFUSED TO ALL AGES	

Variable: QD8	Label: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE TAXES
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 LESS \$5,000	2.00 \$5,000-\$14,999
3.00 \$15,000-\$29,999	4.00 \$30,000-\$49,999
5.00 \$50,000-\$74,999	6.00 \$75,000-\$99,999
7.00 \$100,000 OR MORE	8.00 NOT SURE
9.00 REFUSED	

Variable: QD9	Label: APPROXIMATE BODY WEIGHT
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 UNDER 100	2.00 100-120
3.00 121-140	4.00 141-160
5.00 161-180	6.00 181-200
7.00 201-220	8.00 221-240
9.00 241-260	10.00 261-280
11.00 281-300	12.00 OVER 300
13.00 NOT SURE	14.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD11	Label: THIS ONLY TELEPHONE # FOR HOUSEHOLD
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 ONLY ONE PHONE #	2.00 MORE THAN ONE #
3.00 REFUSED	

Variable: SEX	Label: GENDER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 MALE	2.00 FEMALE

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Variable: Q55B1 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q55B2 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q55B3 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q55B4 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q55B5 Label: WHY NO LEGAL LIMIT ON DRINKS?--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 UNABLE TO SET LIMIT 5.00 ANY AMOUNT TOO HIGH
 9.00 TOLERANCE DIFFERS 11.00 DEPENDS - SIZE/WGT
 12.00 DEPENDS - EATING 13.00 DEPENDS - METABOL
 15.00 DEPENDS -GENDER 16.00 TIME BETWEEN DRINKS
 19.00 A/O EFFECT INDIV 20.00 INDIV RESPONSIBILITY
 21.00 FREE TO CHOOSE 22.00 CAN NOT ENFORCE
 27.00 A/O LAW/ENFORCE 28.00 BACBREATH MORE VALID
 33.00 A/O ALTERNATIVE 34.00 A/O LEGAL LIMIT
 35.00 DRINK STRENGTH VARY 37.00 RELY ON BARTENDER
 42.00 A/O MISC MENTION 98.00 NOT SURE
 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2A Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--1ST MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2B Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--2ND MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2C Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--3RD MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2D Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--4TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2E Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--5TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2F Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--6TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2G Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--7TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

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Variable: Q28C2H Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--8TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2I Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--9TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2J Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--10TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C2K Label: TYPE OF ALCOHOL DRANK--11TH MEN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 BEER 2.00 LIGHT BEER
 3.00 WINE 4.00 WINE COOLERS
 5.00 HARD LIQUOR 6.00 OTHER
 12.00 NOT SURE 13.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3A Label: HOW MANY 12 OZ REG BEERS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3B Label: HOW MANY 12 OZ LIGHT BEERS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3C Label: HOW MANY 5 OZ GLASSES OF WINE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3D Label: HOW MANY 12 OZ WINE COOLERS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3E Label: HOW MANY 1-1/2 OZ SHOTS/MIXED DRINKS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q28C3F Label: HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU HAVE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN 1 24.00 24 OR MORE
 25.00 NOT SURE 26.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD10 Label: WHICH AGE CATEGORY DO YOU BELONG
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 16 TO 20 YEARS 2.00 21 TO 29
 3.00 30 TO 45 4.00 46 TO 64
 5.00 65 AND OVER 6.00 REFUSED

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Variable: NQ36A	Label: # TIMES W/FRIEND TOO DRUNK TO DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
97.00 97 OR MORE	98.00 NOT SURE
99.00 REFUSED	
Variable: NQ36B	Label: DID YOU ASK/TELL THEM NOT DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: NQ36C	Label: DID THEY FOLLOW YOUR ADVICE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: NQ36D	Label: DID THEY GET ANGRY WITH YOU
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: NQ36E	Label: IF ASKED NOT DRIVE WOULD THEY AGREE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: NQ36F	Label: IF ASKED NOT DRIVE THEY GET ANGRY
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
3.00 NOT SURE	4.00 REFUSED
Variable: NMINORS	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: NADULTS	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: NTOTAL	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: CATAGE	Label: * No label *
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 6.00
1.00 16 thru 20	2.00 21 thru 29
3.00 30 thru 45	4.00 46 thru 64
5.00 65 and over	6.00 Refused
Variable: RACE	Label: * No label *
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 White Non-H	2.00 Black Non-H
3.00 Asian	4.00 Amerind
5.00 Other	7.00 Hispanic
11.00 Not sure	12.00 Refused
Variable: WEIGHT1	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: WEIGHT2	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: WEIGHT3	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
Variable: WEIGHT4	Label: * No label *
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

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Variable: WEIGHT5	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: INCOME	Label: * No label *			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 Less than 15,000				3.00 15,000-29,999
4.00 30,000-49,999				5.00 50,000 or more
9.00 Missing				
Variable: NQ26B	Label: TIMES DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING PY			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: EDDD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: FDD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: OFD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: TWD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: WOLD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: NODD	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: ADDVAR	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: CLASSVAR	Label: * No label *			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
2.00 EDDD				3.00 FDD
4.00 OFD				5.00 TWD
6.00 WOLD				7.00 NODD
.00 NONE OF THESE				
Variable: YAGE	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: DW2HR	Label: * No label *			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 yes				2.00 no
3.00 not sure				4.00 refused
5.00 not asked				
Variable: VERSION	Label: * No label *			
No value labels	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: Q33A1	Label: HOST PREV D/D-SERVE FOOD			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES				2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A2	Label: HOST PREV D/D-NON-ALCOHOL DRINK			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES				2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A3	Label: HOST PREV D/D-LIMIT ALCOHOL			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES				2.00 NO

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q33A4	Label: HOST PREV D/D-DESIGNATE DRIVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A5	Label: HOST PREV D/D-COLLECT KEYS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A6	Label: HOST PREV D/D-SLEEP OVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A7	Label: HOST PREV D/D-DRIVE THEM HOME
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A8	Label: HOST PREV D/D-LIMIT SERVE HOURS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A9	Label: HOST PREV D/D-OTHER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A10	Label: HOST PREV D/D-NOTHING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A11	Label: HOST PREV D/D-NOT SURE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q33A12	Label: HOST PREV D/D-REFUSED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A1	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-OTHERS DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A2	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-CALL TAXI
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A3	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-HOST DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A4	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-SLEEP OVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A5	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-TAKE KEYS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A6	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-OTHER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A7	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-NOTHING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q34A8	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-NOT SURE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q34A9	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-REFUSED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A1	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-OTHERS DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A2	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-CALL TAXI
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A3	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-YOU DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A4	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-TAKE KEYS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A5	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-OTHER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A6	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-NOTHING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A7	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-NOT SURE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A8	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-REFUSED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A1	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-CALL TAXI
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A2	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-RODE BUS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A3	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-ASKED FOR RIDE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A4	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-DESIGNATE DRIVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A5	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-SLEEP OVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A6	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-WAIT UNTIL SOBER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO

YEAR2.SYS Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1993

Variable: Q39A7	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-WALKED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A8	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-OTHER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A9	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-DID NOT DRINK	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A10	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-NEVER DONE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A11	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-NOT SURE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A12	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-REFUSED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52C2	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: NQ28A	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: PROBDRIN	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: TEMP	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *

GET FILE='BOTHYR.SYS'.
SHOW.

SPSS/PC+ V4.0 (02-221) Workspace: 190.4K + 64K Expanded
Machine: ? Free disk space: 74120K
Coprocessor installed Work Device C: 74120K
Current directory: C:\SPSS\5152
SPSS/PC+ directory: c:\spss

LISTING	SPSS.LIS	SCREEN	ON	INCLUDE	ON
LOG	SPSS.LOG	PRINTER	OFF	BEEP	ON
RESULTS	SPSS.PRC	PTRANSL	ON	MORE	ON
NULLLINE	ON	ECHO	ON	EJECT	OFF

PROMPT	SPSS/PC:	LENGTH	59	WIDTH	79
CPROMPT	:	BLOCK	[BOX	- +++++++
ENDCMD	.	HIST	\	SEED	878650351
COLOR	(15, 1, 1)	CPI	10.00	LPI	6.00
WEIGHT BY	LWEIGHT	COMPRESS	ON	BLANKS	.
		ERRORBREAK	ON	VIEWLENGTH	25

Review Settings

AUTOMENU	ON	HELPWINDOWS	ON	MENUS	STANDARD
RCOLOR	(1, 2, 4)			RUNREVIEW	MANUAL

DISPLAY.

ID	Y1ID	Q1A	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Q11	Q12A	Q13	NQ13	Q14	NQ14	Q15	NQ15
Q18	NQ18	Q19	NQ19	Q20	NQ20	Q22	NQ22
Q23	NQ23	Q24	NQ24	Q25	Q26A	Q26C	NQ26C
Q28A	NQ28A	Q28D	NQ28D	Q30A	Q30B	Q30C	Q36
Q37	Q38	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45
Q46	Q48A	Q48B	Q50	Q52A	Q53	Q54A	Q54B
NQ54B	QD5	QD6	NQD6	QD7A	QD7B	QD7C	QD7D
QD7E	QD9	SEX	CATAGE	INCOME	DW2HR	Q27A1	Q27A2
Q27A3	Q27A4	Q27A5	Q27A6	Q27A7	Q33A1	Q33A2	Q33A3
Q33A4	Q33A5	Q33A6	Q33A7	Q33A8	Q33A9	Q33A10	Q33A11
Q33A12	Q34A1	Q34A2	Q34A3	Q34A4	Q34A5	Q34A6	Q34A7
Q34A8	Q34A9	Q35A1	Q35A2	Q35A3	Q35A4	Q35A5	Q35A6
Q35A7	Q35A8	Q39A1	Q39A2	Q39A3	Q39A4	Q39A5	Q39A6
Q39A7	Q39A8	Q39A9	Q39A10	Q39A11	Q39A12	Q52BA1	Q52BA2
Q52BA3	Q52BA4	Q52BA5	Q52BA6	Q52BA7	Q52BA8	Q52BA9	Q52BA10
VERSION	TOTHOUSE	DW2HR2	YAGE	WEIGHT5	FWEIGHT	NWEIGHT	LWEIGHT
FQ28D	FQ28A	DRINKDRV					

DISPLAY ALL

Variable: Q13 Label: # OF DAYS IN THE PAST 30 DID DRINK
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 32.00
.00 NONE 31.00 NOT SURE
32.00 REFUSED

BOTHYR.SYS Combined Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991/1993

```
Variable: NQ13      Label: # OF DAYS IN THE PAST 30 DID DRINK
Value labels follow  Type: Number  Width: 8  Dec: 2  Missing: * None *
      .00  NONE
      32.00  REFUSED
                        31.00  NOT SURE
```

Variable: Q14	Label: WHICH ONE DESCRIBES DRINKING HABITS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 12.00
1.00 BEER	2.00 LIGHT BEFR
3.00 WINE	4.00 WINE COOLERS
5.00 HARD LIQUOR	6.00 SOMETHING ELSE
12.00 NOT SURE	13.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ14	Label: WHICH ONE DESCRIBES DRINKING HABITS			
Value labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 8	Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00	BEER	2.00	LIGHT BEER	
3.00	WINE	4.00	WINE COOLERS	
5.00	HARD LIQUOR	6.00	SOMETHING ELSE	
12.00	NOT SURE	13.00	REFUSED	

```
Variable: Q15          Label: HOW MANY DRINKS PER SITTING
Value labels follow   Type: Number   Width:  2   Dec:  0   Missing: * None *
    .00  LESS THAN 1          24.00  24 OR MORE
    25.00  NOT SURE          26.00  REFUSED
```

Variable: NQ15 Label: * No label *
No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q18		Label: WHERE DO YOU USUALLY DRINK			
Value	labels follow	Type: Number	Width: 2	Dec: 0	Missing: 19.00
1.00	AT HOME				
2.00	AT OTHERS HOMES				
3.00	BARS/TAVERNS				
4.00	RESTAURANTS				
5.00	STADIUMS/ARENAS				
6.00	WEDDINGS				
7.00	PARTIES/SOCIAL				
17.00	OUTDOORS				
18.00	SOMEWHERE ELSE				
19.00	NOT SURE				
20.00	REFUSED				

Variable: NQ18	Label: WHERE DO YOU USUALLY DRINK
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 AT HOME	2.00 AT OTHERS HOMES
3.00 BARS/TAVERNS	4.00 RESTAURANTS
5.00 STADIUMS/ARENAS	6.00 WEDDINGS
7.00 PARTIES/SOCIAL	17.00 OUTDOORS
18.00 SOMEWHERE ELSE	19.00 NOT SURE
20.00 REFUSED	

Variable: Q19	Label: HOW MANY IN 2 HR AFFECT DRIVING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 LESS THAN 1	17.00 17 OR MORE
18.00 NOT SURE	19.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ19 Label: * No label *
No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q20	Label: HOW MANY IN 2 HR/DRIVING DANGER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
.00 LESS THAN 1	17.00 17 OR MORE
18.00 NOT SURE	19.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ20 Label: * No label *

No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

```
Variable: Q22      Label: FOR MOST HOW MANY BEERS IN 2 HR
Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 18.00
.00 LESS THAN 1      17.00 17 OR MORE
18.00 NOT SURE      19.00 REFUSED
```

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Variable: NQ22 Label: FOR MOST HOW MANY BEERS IN 2 HR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN ONE 7.00 7 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q23 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH WINE IN 2 HR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 18.00
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ23 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH WINE IN 2 HR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN ONE 7.00 7 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q24 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH HARD LIQUOR/2HR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 18.00
 .00 LESS THAN 1 17.00 17 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ24 Label: FOR MOST HOW MUCH HARD LIQUOR/2HR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 .00 LESS THAN ONE 7.00 7 OR MORE
 18.00 NOT SURE 19.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q25 Label: COMPARED TO MOST MORE/LESS AFFECT DRIVIN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 9.00
 1.00 MORE ALCOHOL 2.00 LESS ALCOHOL
 3.00 ABOUT SAME 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q26A Label: DRIVEN A MOTOR VEHICLE AFT DRINK-12 MO.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 8.00 DON'T KNOW 9.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q26C Label: DRIVEN AFTER DRINKING--IN PAST 30 DAYS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
 98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ26C Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: Q28A Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY-PAST YEAR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 9.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQ28A Label: DRANK TOO MUCH TO DRIVE SAFELY PAST YEAR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 4.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE

Variable: Q28D Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--PAST 30 DYS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 98.00
 .00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
 98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

BOTHYR.SYS Combined Data File for the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1991/1993

Variable: NQ28D Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--PAST 30 DYS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 .00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
 98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30A Label: RIDE W/DRIVER WHO DRANK TOO MUCH--12 MO
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30B Label: RIDE W/DRIVER WHO DRANK TOO MUCH--30 DAY
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 98.00
 .00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
 98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q30C Label: DECIDE DRIVER WAS UNSAFE BEFORE OR AFTER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 BEFORE 2.00 AFTER
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q36 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS GET ANGRY AT YOU
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 5.00
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q37 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS TELL YOU THAT THEY AR
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 5.00
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q38 Label: WOULD MOST FRIENDS FOLLOW YOUR ADVICE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 5.00
 1.00 VERY LIKELY 2.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4.00 VERY UNLIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q40 Label: THREAT TO PERSONAL SAFETY DRUNK/DRIVE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 4.00
 1.00 MAJOR THREAT 2.00 MINOR THREAT
 3.00 NOT A THREAT 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q41 Label: IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING DRUNK/DRIVE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 4.00
 1.00 VERY IMPORTANT 2.00 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
 3.00 NOT IMPORTANT 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q42 Label: IN COMM WHAT HAPPENS TO DRUNK/DRIVERS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 5.00
 1.00 STOPPED BY POLICE 2.00 HAVE ACCIDENT
 3.00 NEITHER 4.00 EQUALLY LIKELY
 5.00 NOT SURE 6.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q43 Label: YOU LIKELY STOPPED BY POLICE DRUNK/DRIVE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 6.00
 1.00 ALMOST CERTAIN 2.00 VERY LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 5.00 VERY UNLIKELY 6.00 NOT SURE
 7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q44 Label: LIKELY BE CHARGED W/DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 6.00
 1.00 ALMOST CERTAIN 2.00 VERY LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 5.00 VERY UNLIKELY 6.00 NOT SURE
 7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q45 Label: LIKELY PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 6.00
 1.00 ALMOST CERTAIN 2.00 VERY LIKELY
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 4.00 SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
 5.00 VERY UNLIKELY 6.00 NOT SURE
 7.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q46 Label: SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNK/DRIVING
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 4.00
 1.00 VERY SEVERE 2.00 SOMEWHAT SEVERE
 3.00 NOT SEVERE 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q48A Label: EVER STOPPED FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNK/DRIV
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q48B Label: STOPPED MORE ONCE FOR SUSPICION OF D+D
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q50 Label: RATE ENFORCE OF DRINK/DRIVE LAWS YOUR CO
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 4.00
 1.00 TOO MUCH 2.00 TOO LITTLE
 3.00 ABOUT RIGHT 4.00 NOT SURE
 5.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q52A Label: SHOULD PENALTIES BE MORE SEVERE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 7.00
 1.00 MUCH MORE SEVERE 2.00 SOMEWHAT MORE SEVERE
 3.00 SOMEWHAT LESS SEVERE 4.00 MUCH LESS SEVERE
 5.00 STAY SAME AS NOW 6.00 NO PENALTIES
 7.00 NOT SURE 8.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q53 Label: KNOWN SOMEONE IN A DRUNK/DRIVE ACCIDENT
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q54A Label: YOU EVER BEEN IN A DRUNK/DRIVE ACCIDENT
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: Q54B Label: WERE YOU A DRIVER OR A PASSENGER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 11.00
 1.00 DRIVER 2.00 PASSENGER
 3.00 BOTH/MULTIPLE ACCIDENTS 4.00 PEDESTRIAN
 10.00 OTHER 11.00 NOT SURE
 12.00 REFUSED

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Variable: NQ54B Label: WERE YOU A DRIVER OR A PASSENGER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 DRIVER 2.00 PASSENGER
 3.00 BOTH/MULTIPLE ACCIDENTS 4.00 PEDESTRIAN
 10.00 OTHER 11.00 NOT SURE
 12.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD5 Label: ARE YOU OF HISPANIC ORIGIN
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES HISPANIC 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE 4.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD6 Label: RACIAL BACKGROUND
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 11.00
 1.00 WHITE 2.00 BLACK
 3.00 ASIAN 4.00 ESKIMO/INDIAN
 5.00 OTHER 6.00 HISPANIC (VOL)
 11.00 NOT SURE 12.00 REFUSED

Variable: NQD6 Label: RACIAL BACKGROUND
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 WHITE 2.00 BLACK
 3.00 ASIAN 4.00 ESKIMO/INDIAN
 5.00 OTHER 6.00 HISPANIC (VOL)
 11.00 NOT SURE 12.00 REFUSED

Variable: QD7A Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD--UNDER 10
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 99.00
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7B Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-10-15
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 99.00
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7C Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-16-29
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 99.00
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7D Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-30-64
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 99.00
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD7E Label: HOW MANY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD-65 +
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: 99.00
 -9.00 SKIP PATTERN DELETE -8.00 NOT ASCERTAINED
 -2.00 REFUSED -1.00 DON'T KNOW

Variable: QD9 Label: APPROXIMATE BODY WEIGHT
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 3 Dec: 0 Missing: 13.00
 1.00 UNDER 100 2.00 100-120
 3.00 121-140 4.00 141-160
 5.00 161-180 6.00 181-200
 7.00 201-220 8.00 221-240
 9.00 241-260 10.00 261-280
 11.00 281-300 12.00 OVER 300
 13.00 NOT SURE 14.00 REFUSED

Variable: SEX Label: GENDER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 1 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 1.00 MALE 2.00 FEMALE

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Variable: CATAGE Label: GROUPED AGE.
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 6.00
 1.00 16 thru 20 2.00 21 thru 29
 3.00 30 thru 45 4.00 46 thru 64
 5.00 65 and over 6.00 Refused

Variable: INCOME Label: * No label *
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 9.00
 1.00 Less than 15,000 3.00 15,000-29,999
 4.00 30,000-49,999 5.00 50,000 or more
 9.00 Missing

Variable: DW2HR Label: * No label *
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 yes 2.00 no
 3.00 not sure 4.00 refused
 5.00 not asked

Variable: Q27A1 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-EMERGENCY ONLY
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A2 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-MOST SOBER PERSON
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A3 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-ONLY WAY HOME
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A4 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-OTHER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A5 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-NONE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A6 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-NOT SURE
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q27A7 Label: DRINK/DRIVE-REFUSED
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A1 Label: HOST PREV D/D-SERVE FOOD
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A2 Label: HOST PREV D/D-NON-ALCOHOL DRINK
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A3 Label: HOST PREV D/D-LIMIT ALCOHOL
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A4 Label: HOST PREV D/D-DESIGNATE DRIVER
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

Variable: Q33A5 Label: HOST PREV D/D-COLLECT KEYS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO

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Variable: Q33A6	Label: HOST PREV D/D-SLEEP OVER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A7	Label: HOST PREV D/D-DRIVE THEM HOME	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A8	Label: HOST PREV D/D-LIMIT SERVE HOURS	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A9	Label: HOST PREV D/D-OTHER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A10	Label: HOST PREV D/D-NOTHING	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A11	Label: HOST PREV D/D-NOT SURE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q33A12	Label: HOST PREV D/D-REFUSED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A1	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-OTHERS DRIVE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A2	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-CALL TAXI	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A3	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-HOST DRIVE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A4	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-SLEEP OVER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A5	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-TAKE KEYS	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A6	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-OTHER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A7	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-NOTHING	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A8	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-NOT SURE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q34A9	Label: HOST KEEP DRUNKS-REFUSED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	

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Variable: Q35A1	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-OTHERS DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A2	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-CALL TAXI
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A3	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-YOU DRIVE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A4	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-TAKE KEYS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A5	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-OTHER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A6	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-NOTHING
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A7	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-NOT SURE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q35A8	Label: STOP PEOPLE OUT D/D-REFUSED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A1	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-CALL TAXI
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A2	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-RODE BUS
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A3	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-ASKED FOR RIDE
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A4	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-DESIGNATE DRIVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A5	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-SLEEP OVER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A6	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-WAIT UNTIL SOBER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A7	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-WALKED
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO
Variable: Q39A8	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-OTHER
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO

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Variable: Q39A9	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-DID NOT DRINK	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A10	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-NEVER DONE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A11	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-NOT SURE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q39A12	Label: YOU AVOID D/D-REFUSED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA1	Label: D/D PENALTY-SUSPENSION	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA2	Label: D/D PENALTY-FINE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA3	Label: D/D PENALTY-JAIL	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA4	Label: D/D PENALTY-POINTS ON LICENSE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA5	Label: D/D PENALTY-AA/REHAB PROGRAM	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA6	Label: D/D PENALTY-COMMUNITY SERVICE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA7	Label: D/D PENALTY-DRIVING SCHOOL	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA8	Label: D/D PENALTY-OTHER	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA9	Label: D/D PENALTY-NOT SURE	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: Q52BA10	Label: D/D PENALTY-REFUSED	
Value labels follow	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
1.00 YES	2.00 NO	
Variable: VERSION	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *
Variable: TOTHOUSE	Label: * No label *	
No value labels	Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2	Missing: * None *

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Variable: DW2HR2 Label: * No label *
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: 3.00
 1.00 YES 2.00 NO
 3.00 NOT SURE

Variable: YAGE Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: WEIGHT5 Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: FWEIGHT Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: NWEIGHT Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: LWEIGHT Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: FQ28D Label: DRANK TOO MUCH DRIVE SAFELY--PAST 30 DYS
 Value labels follow Type: Number Width: 2 Dec: 0 Missing: * None *
 .00 NONE 97.00 97 OR MORE TIMES
 98.00 NOT SURE 99.00 REFUSED

Variable: FQ28A Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

Variable: DRINKDRV Label: * No label *
 No value labels Type: Number Width: 8 Dec: 2 Missing: * None *

